

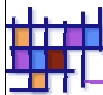


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): 2005

National, State, and Local Data



YRBSS

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

This slide set contains information about and data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System or YRBSS. It includes national, state, and local data from the 2005 surveys.

Purposes of the YRBSS

- Focus the nation on behaviors among youth causing the most important health problems
- Assess how risk behaviors change over time
- Provide comparable data



The purposes of the YRBSS are threefold:

1. To focus the nation on behaviors among youth causing the most important health problems;
2. To assess how risk behaviors change over time; and
3. To provide comparable data.

Behaviors That Contribute to the Leading Causes of Morbidity and Mortality

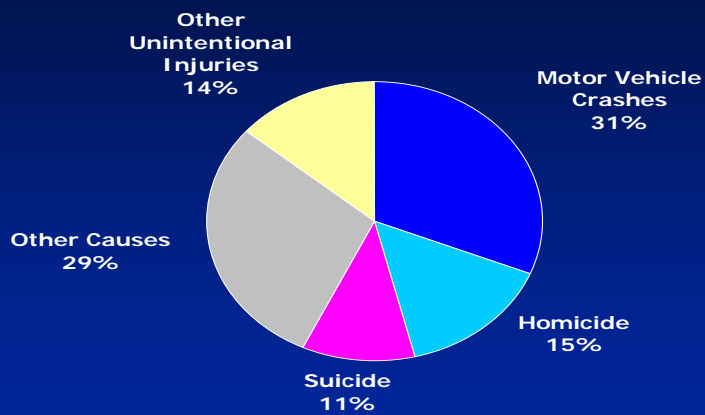
- Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- Inadequate physical activity



The YRBSS measures behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults. These are behaviors that contribute to—

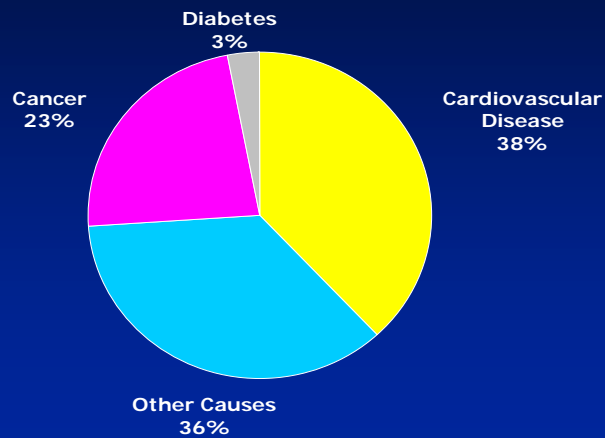
- Unintentional injuries and violence;
- Tobacco use;
- Alcohol and other drug use;
- Sexual behaviors;
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors; and
- Inadequate physical activity.

Leading Causes of Death Among Persons Aged 10 – 24 Years in the United States, 2003



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 10-24 years in the United States in 2003. In that year, motor vehicle crashes accounted for 31% of deaths; homicide for 15%; 11% of deaths were the result of suicide; other unintentional injuries accounted for 14%; and 29% of deaths were the result of other causes.

Leading Causes of Death Among Persons Aged 25 Years and Older in the United States, 2003



This pie graph represents the leading causes of death among persons aged 25 years and older in the United States in 2003. In that year, 38% of deaths were the result of cardiovascular disease; 23% were the result of cancer; 3% were due to diabetes; and 36% of deaths were due to other causes.

Impact of Sexual Behaviors

- 831,000 pregnancies occur each year among persons aged 15 – 19 years
- 9.1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases occur each year among persons aged 15 – 24 years
- An estimated 4,842 cases of HIV/AIDS occur annually among persons aged 15 – 24 years



Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately

- 831,000 pregnancies that occur each year among persons aged 15 – 19 years;
- 9.1 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases that occur each year among persons aged 15 – 24 years; and
- An estimated 4,842 cases of HIV/AIDS that occur annually among persons aged 15 – 24 years.

Characteristics of the National, State, and Local School-Based YRBS

- 9th – 12th grade students
- Probability samples of schools and students
- Anonymous
- Self-administered, computer-scannable questionnaire or answer sheet
- Completed in one class period (45 minutes)
- Conducted biennially usually during the spring



The national, state, and local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys are administered to 9th through 12th grade students drawn from probability samples of schools and students. The questionnaire is anonymous and self-administered. The questionnaire booklet or answer sheet is computer-scannable. The surveys are completed in one 45-minute class period, and are conducted biennially usually during the spring.

2005 National YRBS

- National probability sample of public and private schools
- Total sample size = 13,917
- School-level response rate = 78%
- Student-level response rate = 86%
- Overall response rate = 67%



The 2005 National YRBS survey was administered to a national probability sample of public and private schools. The sample size is 13,917 students. The school-level response rate is 78% and the student-level response rate is 86%. The school response rate multiplied by the students response rate produces an overall response rate of 67%.

Response Rates and Sample Sizes National YRBS, 1991 – 2005

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>
School response rate	75%	78%	70%	79%	77%	75%	81%	78%
Student response rate	90%	90%	86%	87%	86%	83%	83%	86%
Overall response rate	68%	70%	60%	69%	66%	63%	67%	67%
Sample size	12,272	16,296	10,904	16,262	15,349	13,601	15,214	13,917



This table shows the response rates and sample sizes for the national YRBS for the years 1991 through 2005. During this time, the school response rate has varied from a low of 70% in 1995 to a high of 81% in 2003. The student response rate ranged from 83% in 2001 and 2003 to 90% in 1991 and 1993. The overall response rate in 2005 was 67%. Sample size varied from a high of 16,296 in 1993 to a low of 10,904 in 1995. Sample size for the 2005 YRBS is 13,917.

State and Local YRBS Participation 1991 – 2005

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>
Number of states (excluding DC)	26	40	39	38	41	37	43	44
Number of territories	2	2	5	5	4	7	5	4
Number of cities (including DC)	11	14	17	17	17	19	22	23
Total number of sites	38	56	61	60	62	63	70	71
Number and percent of weighted sites	N=17 45%	N=33 59%	N=37 61%	N=43 72%	N=38 61%	N=38 60%	N=56 80%	N=64 90%



This table reflects state and local participation in the YRBS for the years 1991 through 2005. Since its inception in 1991, participation has grown from 26 states to 44 states in 2005. In the same time frame, the number of territories participating has increased from 2 in 1991 to 4 in 2005, and the number of cities from 11 to 23. The total number of state and local sites participating in the 2005 YRBS was 71. Of these sites, 90% were able to return weighted data.

Policy and Program Applications

- Describe risk behaviors
- Create awareness
- Set program goals
- Develop programs and policies
- Support health-related legislation
- Seek funding



YRBS data are used at the national, state, and local levels in a variety of policy and program applications. YRBS data can be used to do the following:

- Describe risk behaviors;
- Create awareness;
- Set program goals;
- Develop programs and policies;
- Support health-related legislation; and
- Seek funding.

Describe Risk Behaviors

- Overall and among subgroups of youth
- How risk behaviors are interrelated



The YRBSS describes risk behaviors that affect youth, including select subgroups of youth that may be of interest. YRBS data also are used to demonstrate how risk behaviors are interrelated.

Create Awareness

Among:

- Legislators, boards of education, and school administrators
- Parents
- Community members
- School staff
- Students
- Media



YRBS data are useful for creating awareness about health challenges and successes for youth among such varied audiences as

- Legislators, boards of education, and school administrators;
- Parents;
- Community members;
- School staff;
- Students; and
- Media.

Set Program Goals

- Strategic plans for school health programs
- *Healthy People 2010* objectives
- CDC's Performance Plan



YRBS data also are used often to set program goals. Examples of how YRBS data have been used are

- to establish and monitor strategic plans for school health programs;
- to monitor progress toward national *Healthy People 2010* objectives; and
- to evaluate components of CDC's Performance Plan.

Develop Programs and Policies

- School health programs and policies
- Programs and policies for youth in high risk situations
- Instructional guides and materials
- Professional development programs for teachers



YRBS data have proven useful to help develop programs and policies, including

- School health programs and policies;
- Programs and policies for youth in high risk situations;
- Instructional guides and materials; and
- Professional development programs for teachers.

Support Health-Related Legislation

- School health program requirements
- School health council requirements
- Drug-free or weapon-free school zone laws
- Minors' access laws
- Drinking and driving laws
- Bans on billboards and other advertising
- Competitive food policies



Data from the YRBS also are cited often to support health-related legislation. Examples include

- School health program requirements;
- School health council requirements;
- Drug-free or weapon-free school zone laws;
- Minors' access laws;
- Drinking and driving laws;
- Bans on billboards and other advertising; and
- Competitive food policies.

Seek Funding

- Support funding requests to federal, state, and private agencies and foundations



YRBS data are a valuable resource to support funding requests to federal, state, and private agencies and foundations.

YRBSS Information

→ www.cdc.gov/yrbs

- 2005 questionnaire and item rationale
- *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Surveillance Summaries
- Youth 2005 Online
- Data and codebooks for the national surveys
- Publications, journal articles, and fact sheets



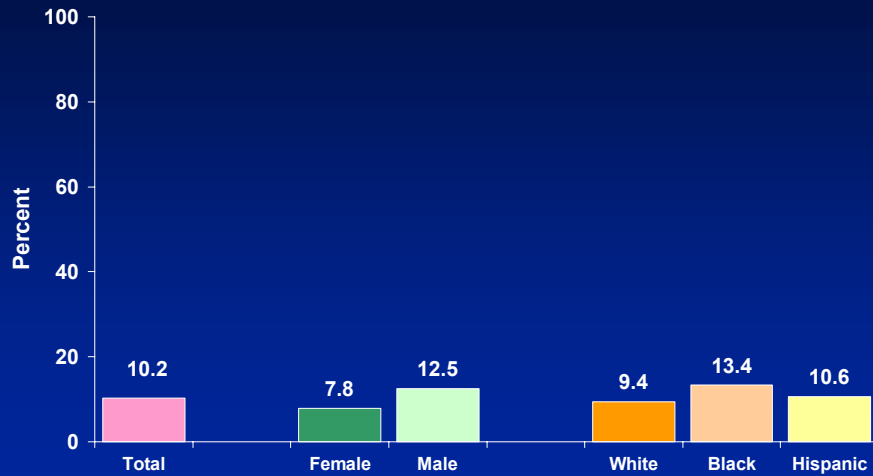
Comprehensive information about the YRBSS can be found on CDC's Web site at www.cdc.gov/yrbs. The site includes information such as a copy of the 2005 questionnaire and item rationale; links to the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Surveillance Summaries that highlight YRBS data; *Youth 2005 Online*; the data and codebooks for the national YRBS; and related publications, journal articles, and fact sheets.

2005 YRBS Results



The following slides highlight results from the 2005 YRBS.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* When riding in a car driven by someone else

** M > F

*** B > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 10.2% of high school students had rarely or never worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among male than female students and higher among black than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* 1991 – 2005



* When riding in a car driven by someone else

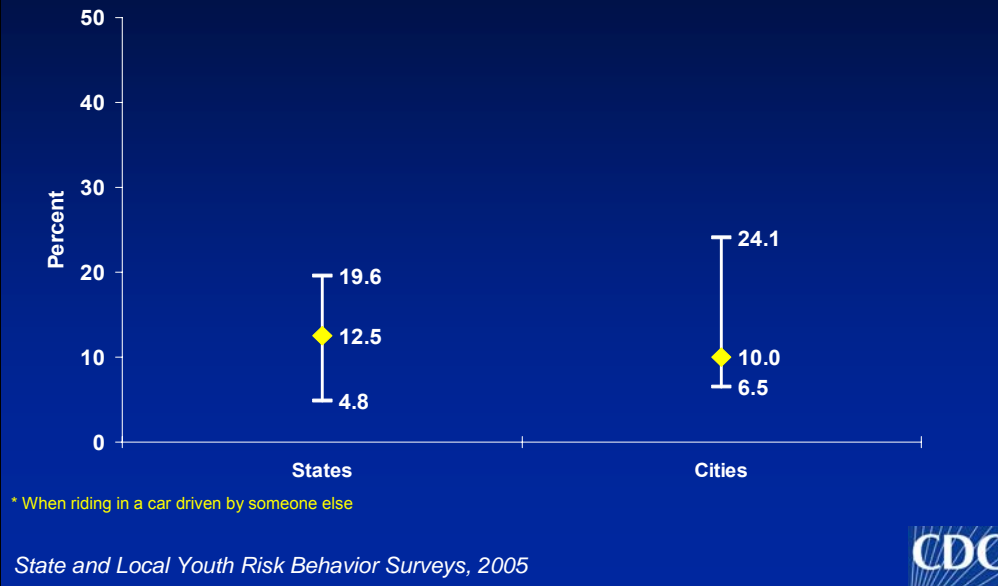
[†] Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



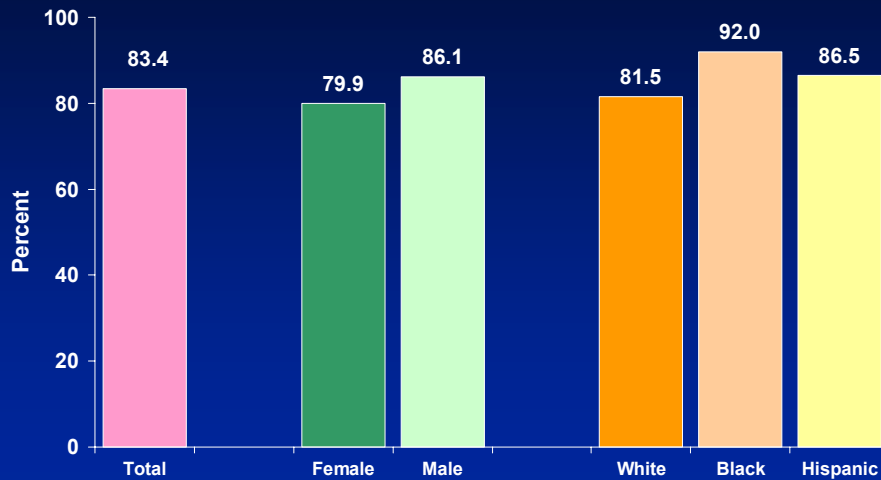
This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Seat Belt,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Prevalence ranged from 4.8% to 19.6% (median: 12.5%) across state surveys and from 6.5% to 24.1% (median: 10.0%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* Among the 67.9% of students nationwide who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

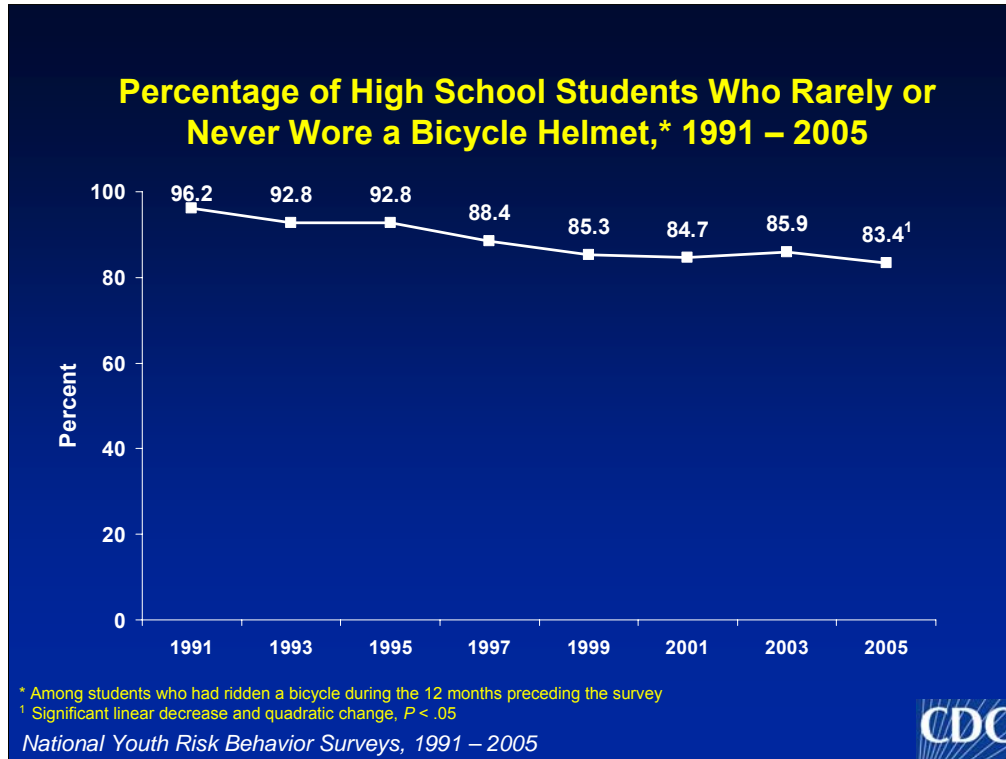
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

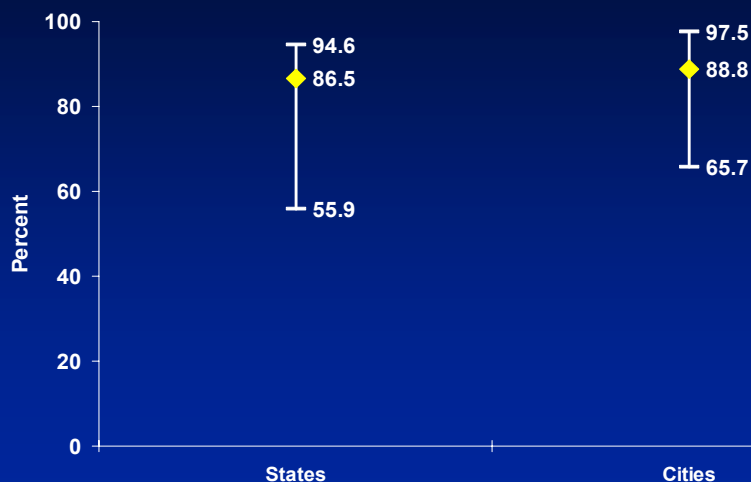


Among the 67.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, 83.4% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male than female students, higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Bicycle Helmet,* Across 34 States and 20 Cities, 2005



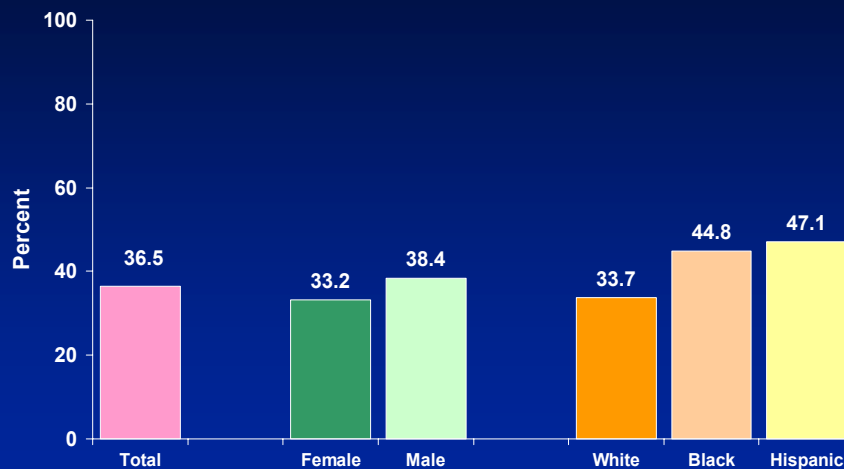
* Among students who had ridden a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet. Prevalence ranged from 55.9% to 94.6% (median: 86.5%) across state surveys and from 65.7% to 97.5% (median: 88.8%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Motorcycle Helmet,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



* Among the 27.9% of students nationwide who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Among the 27.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, 36.5% had rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. Overall, the prevalence of having rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet was higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rarely or Never Wore a Motorcycle Helmet,* 1991 – 2005



* Among students who had ridden a motorcycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

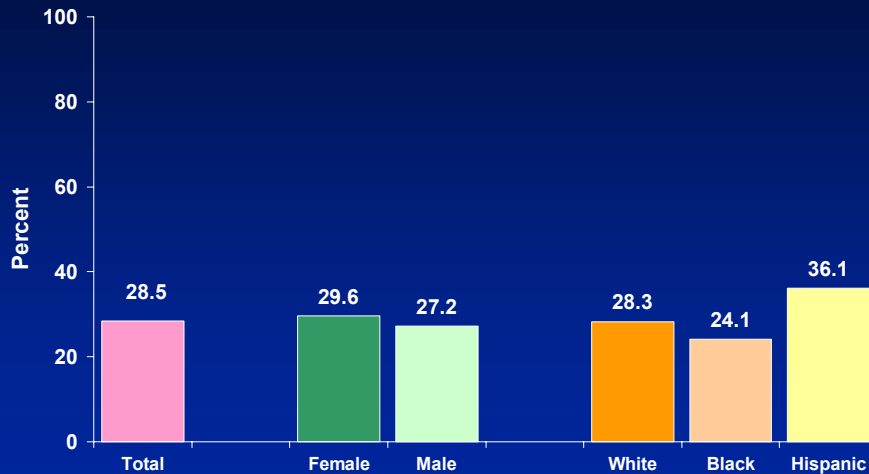
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had rarely or never worn a motorcycle helmet. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

** F > M

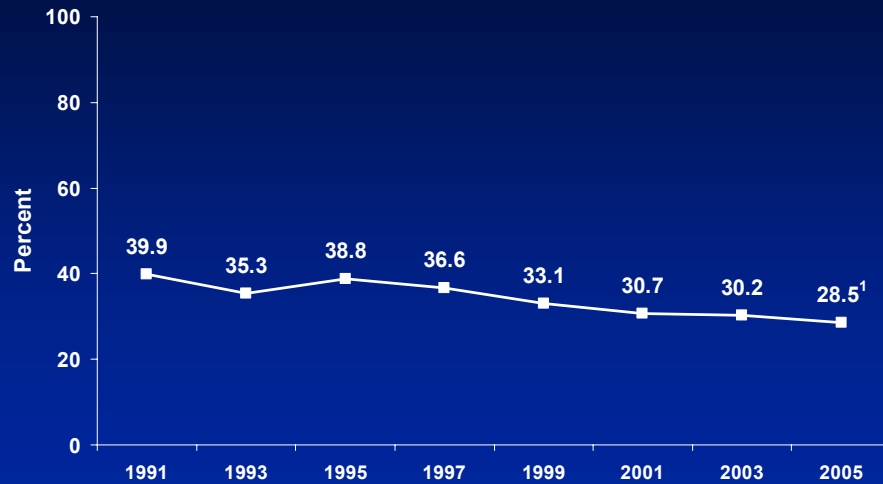
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



During the 30 days preceding the survey, 28.5% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among female than male students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991 – 2005



* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

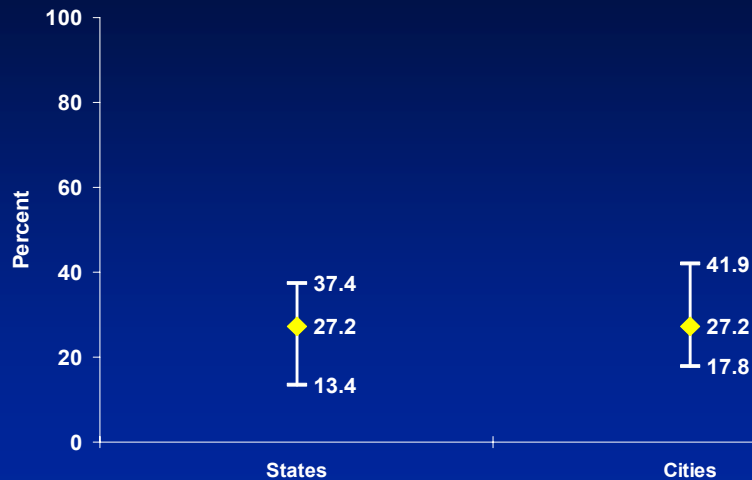
[†] Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



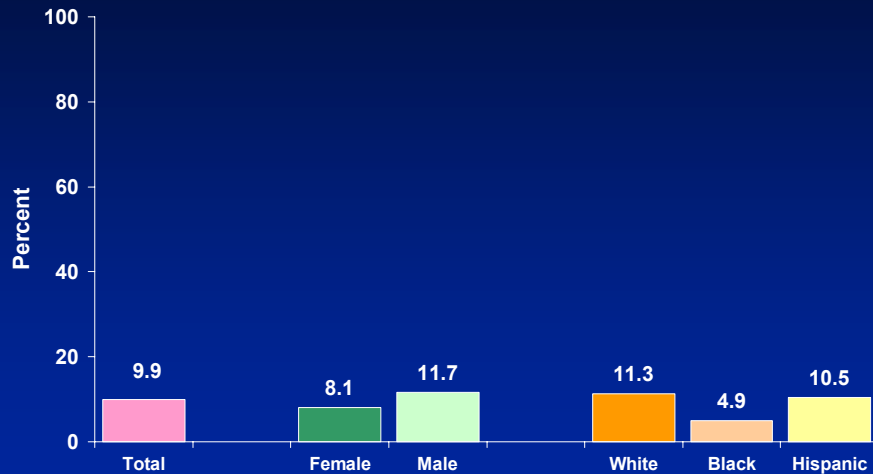
* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Prevalence ranged from 13.4% to 37.4% (median: 27.2%) across state surveys and from 17.8% to 41.9% (median: 27.2%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

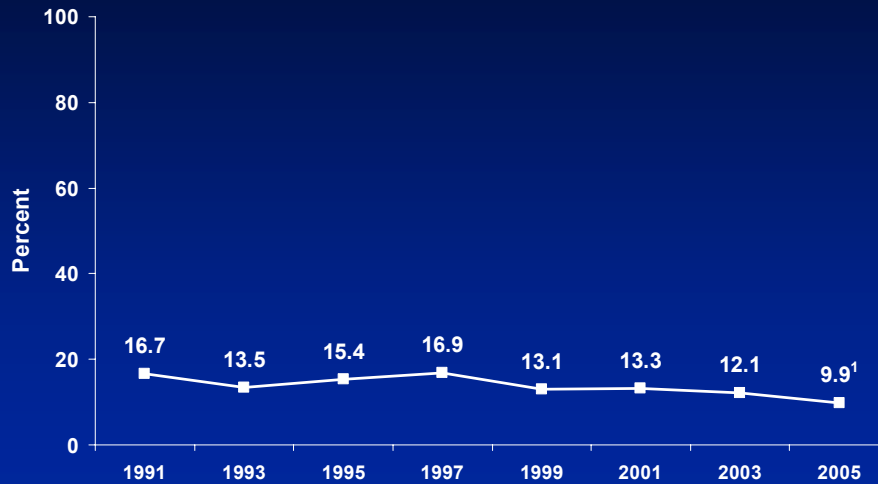
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



During the 30 days preceding the survey, 9.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. Overall, the prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* 1991 – 2005



* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

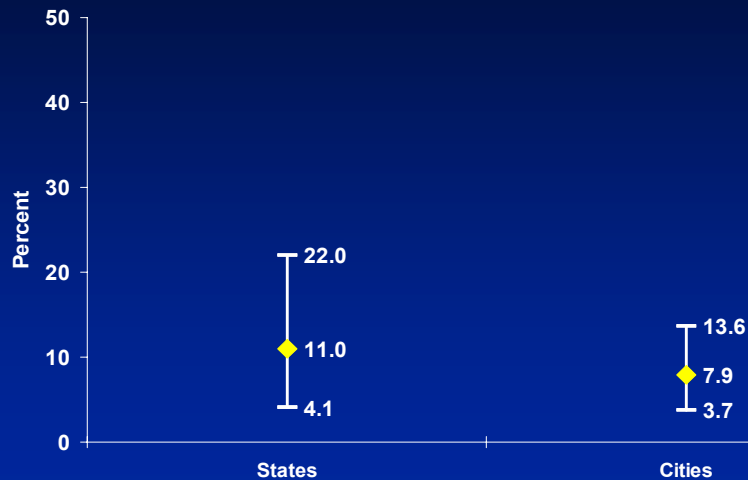
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



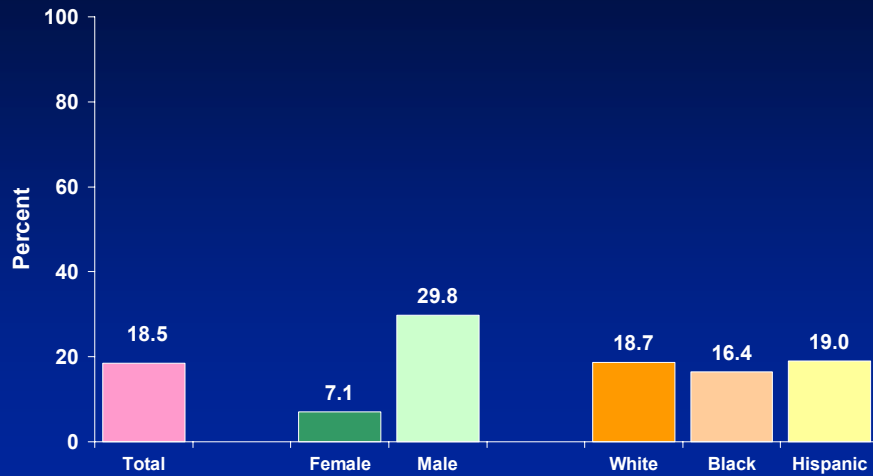
* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. Prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 22.0% (median: 11.0%) across state surveys and from 3.7% to 13.6% (median: 7.9%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 18.5% of high school students had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* 1991 – 2005



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

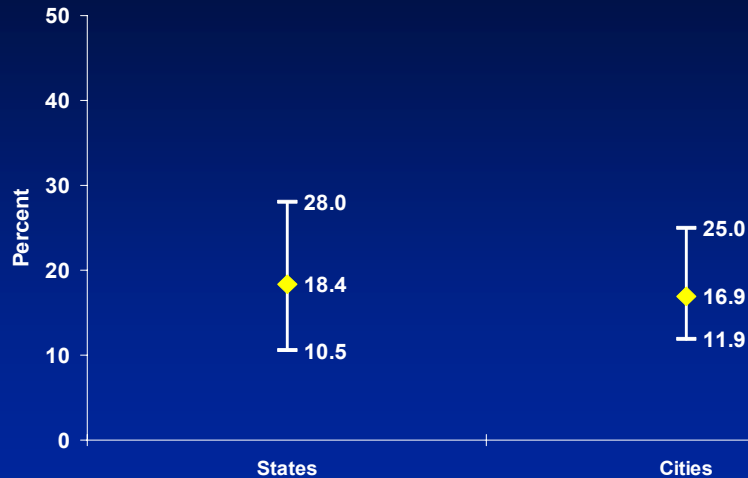
[†] Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2005



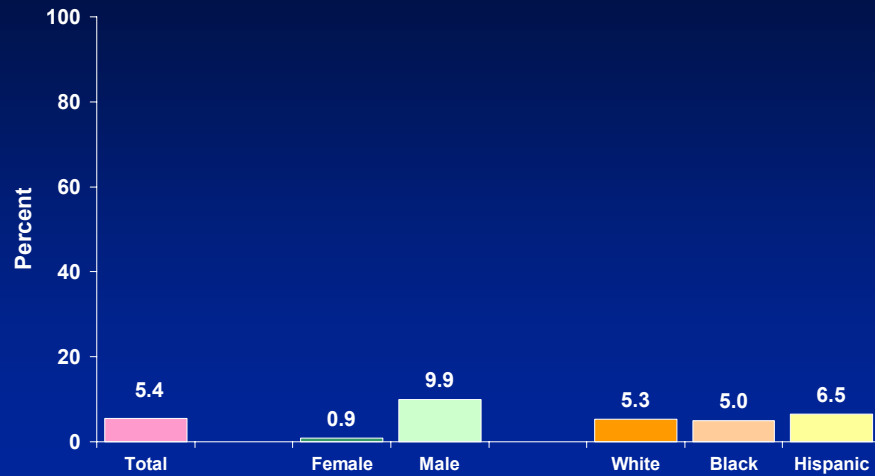
* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2005 who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 10.5% to 28.0% (median: 18.4%) across state surveys and from 11.9% to 25.0% (median: 16.9%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

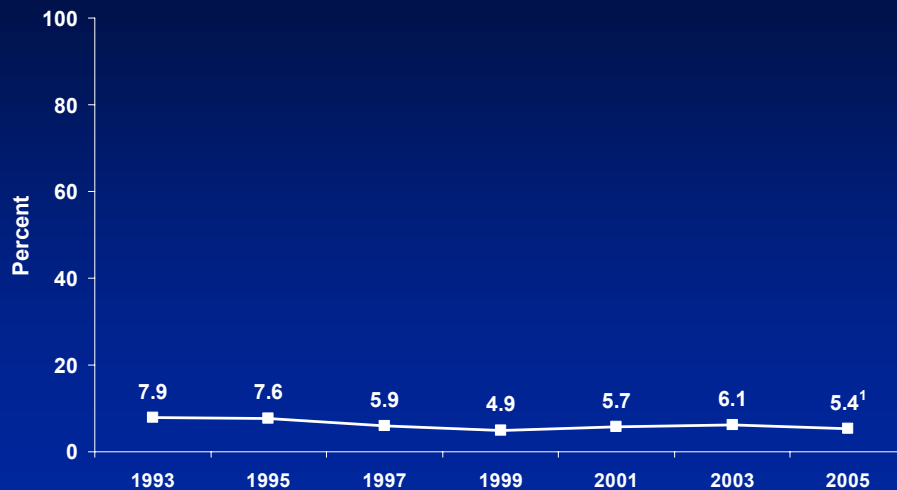
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 5.4% of high school students had carried a gun on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a gun was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* 1993 – 2005



* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

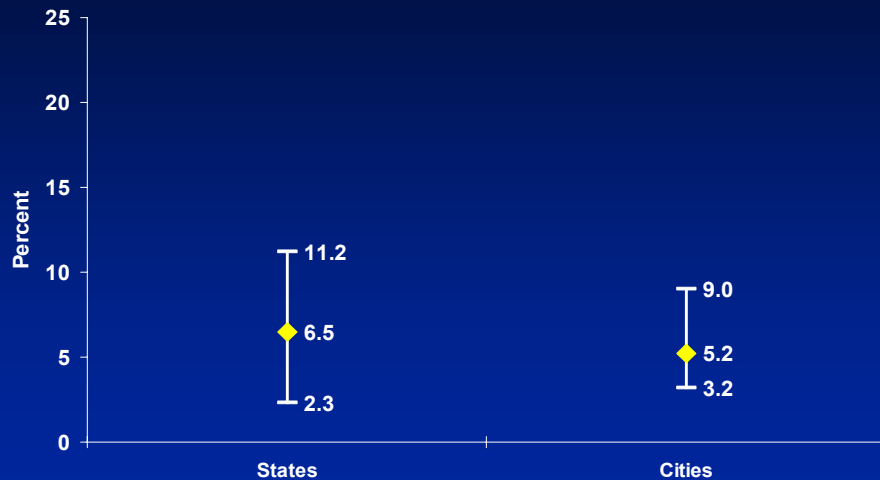
[†] Significant linear decrease and quadratic effect, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who carried a gun on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Gun,* Across 33 States and 19 Cities, 2005



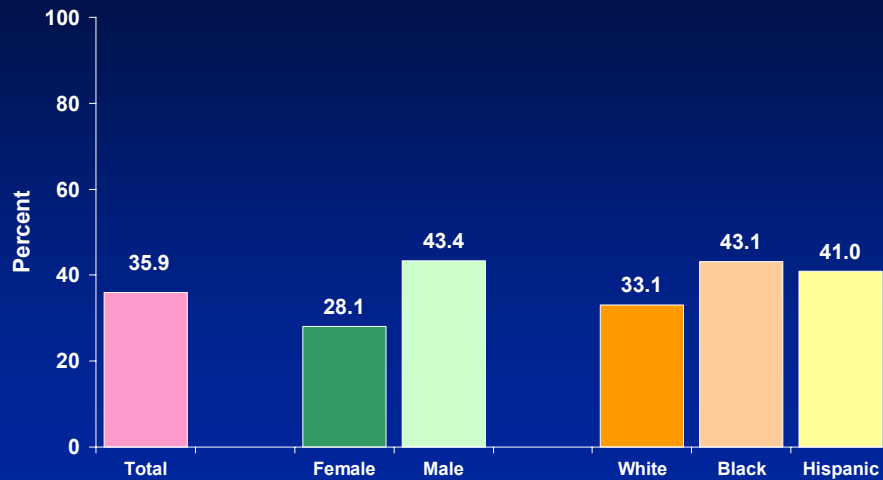
* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 19 cities in 2005 who carried a gun on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.3% to 11.2% (median: 6.5%) across state surveys and from 3.2% to 9.0% (median: 5.2%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

** M > F

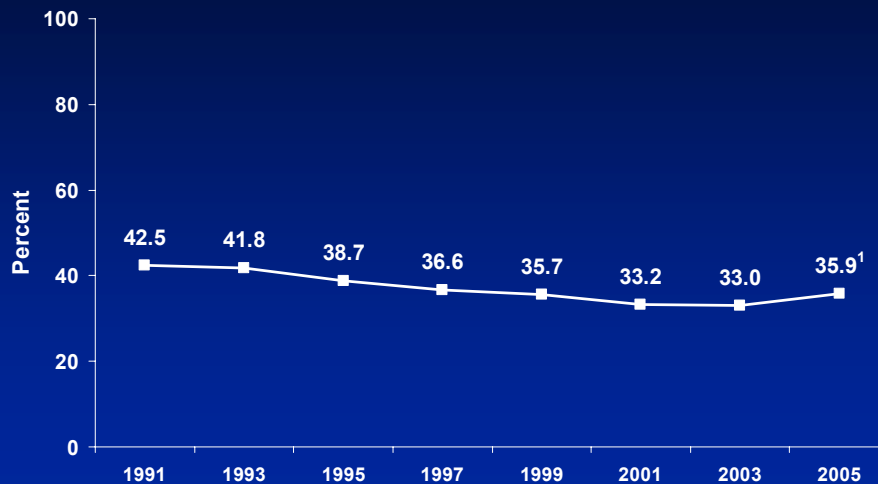
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 35.9% of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* 1991 – 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

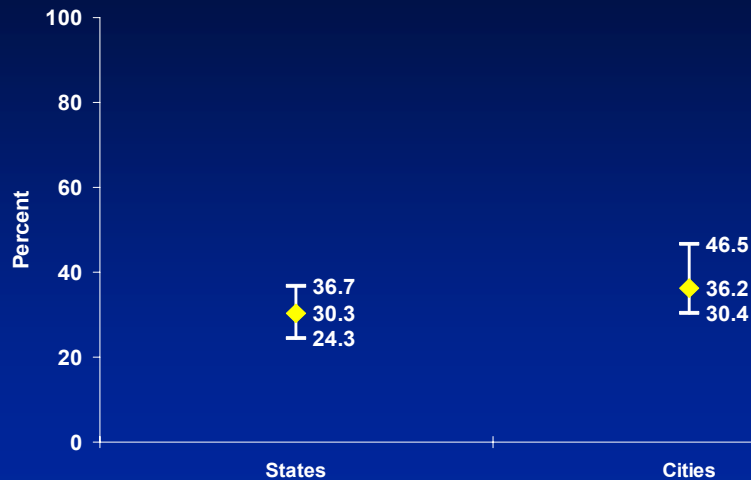
[†] Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had been in a physical fight one or more times in the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 24.3% to 36.7% (median: 30.3%) across state surveys and from 30.4% to 46.5% (median: 36.2%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

** M > F

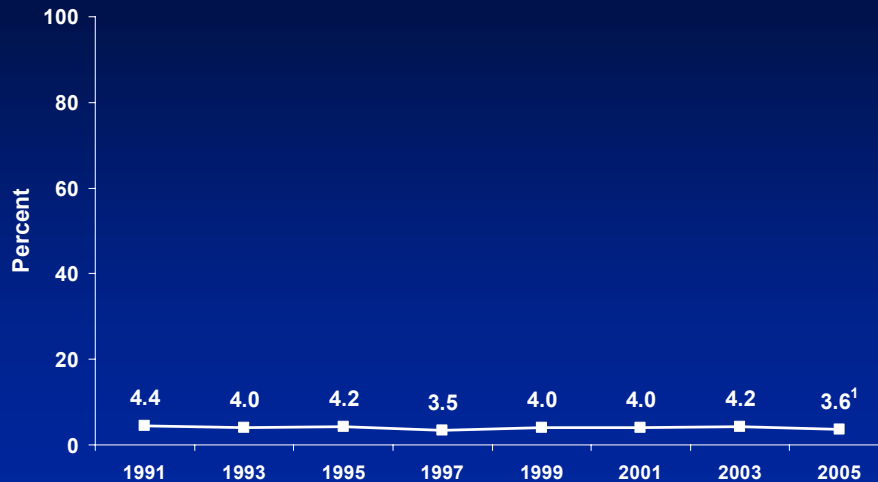
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National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 3.6% of high school students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* 1991 – 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

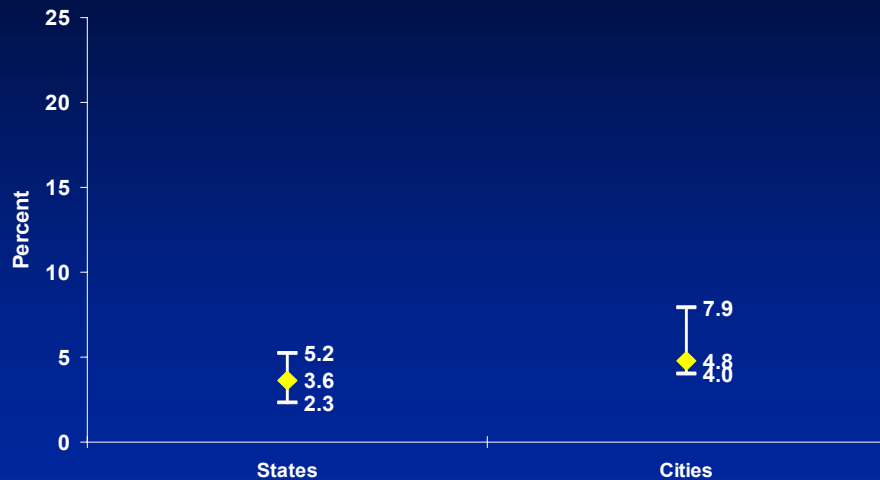
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. During 1991 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Injured in a Physical Fight,* Across 35 States and 20 Cities, 2005



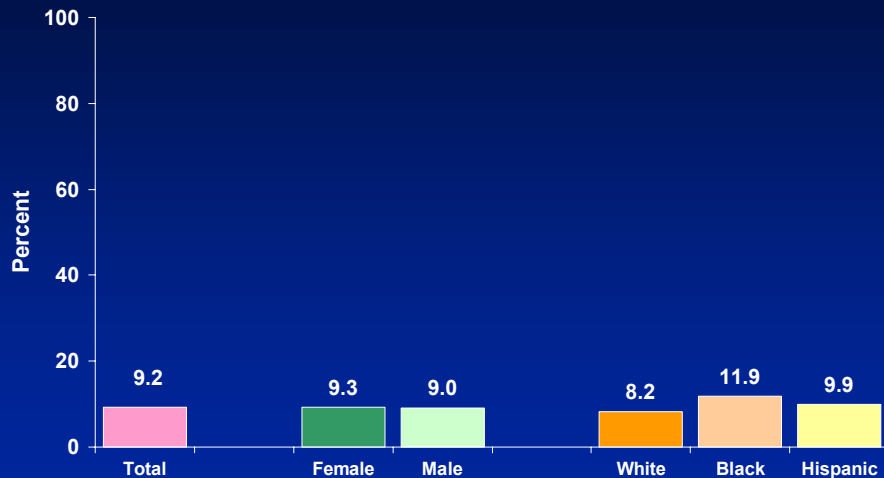
* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey and injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Prevalence ranged from 2.3% to 5.2% (median: 3.6%) across state surveys and from 4.0% to 7.9% (median: 4.8%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey

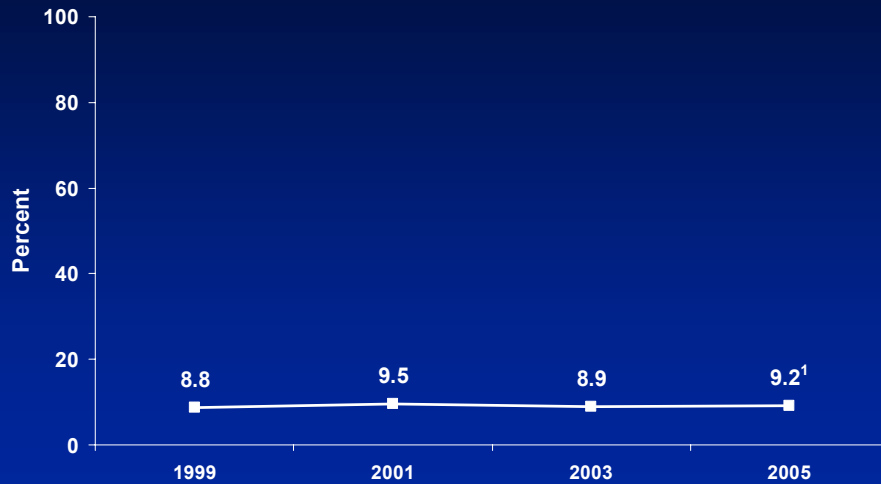
** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



During the 12 months preceding the survey, 9.2% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence). Overall, the prevalence of dating violence was higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* 1999 – 2005



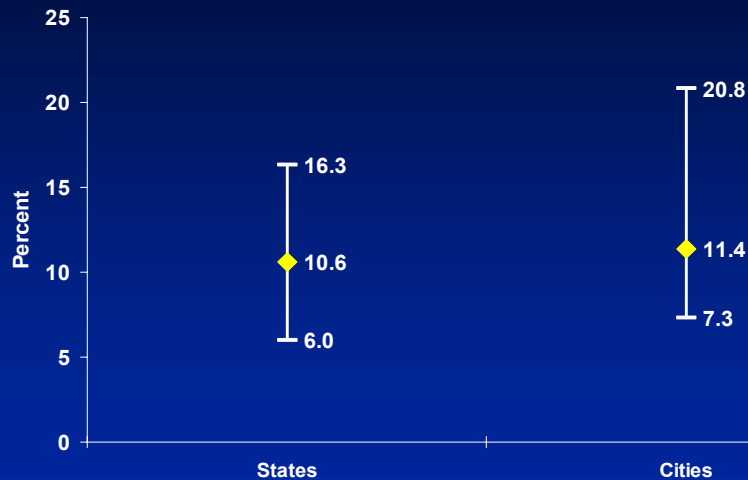
* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence) during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Experienced Dating Violence,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2005



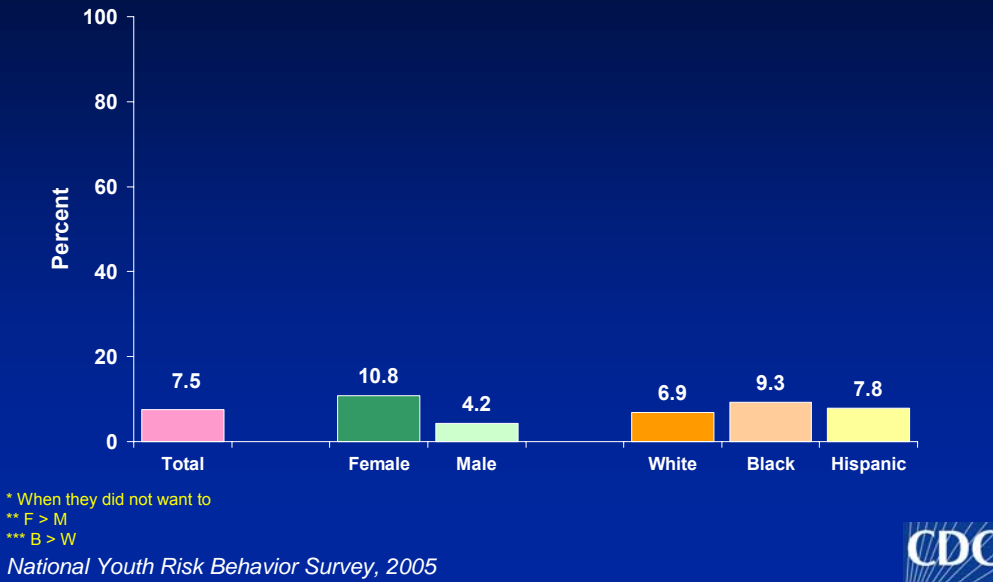
* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



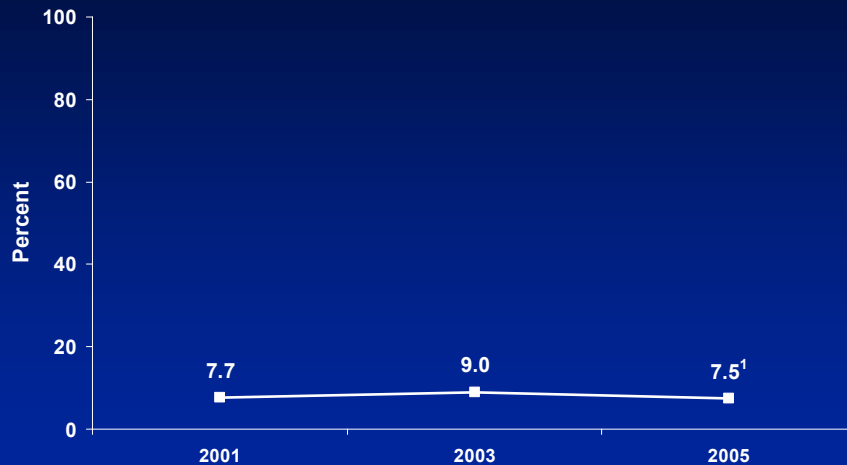
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 6.0% to 16.3% (median: 10.6%) across state surveys and from 7.3% to 20.8% (median: 11.4%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



Nationwide in 2005, 7.5% of high school students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female than male students, and higher among black than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* 2001 – 2005



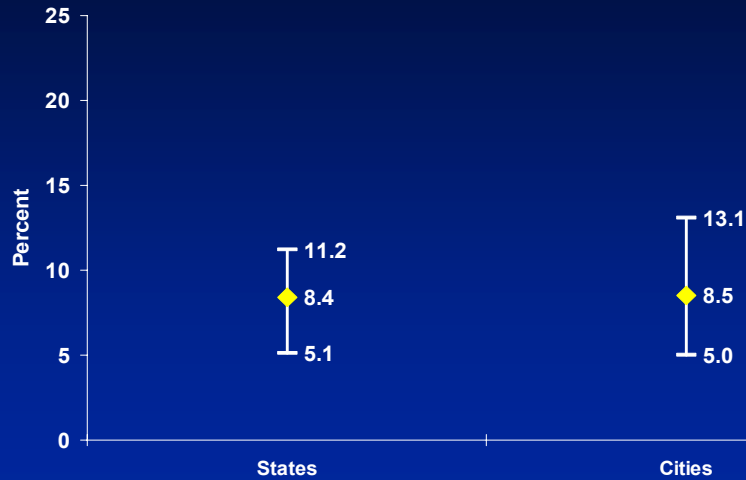
* When they did not want to
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. During 2001 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Ever Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse,* Across 32 States and 18 Cities, 2005



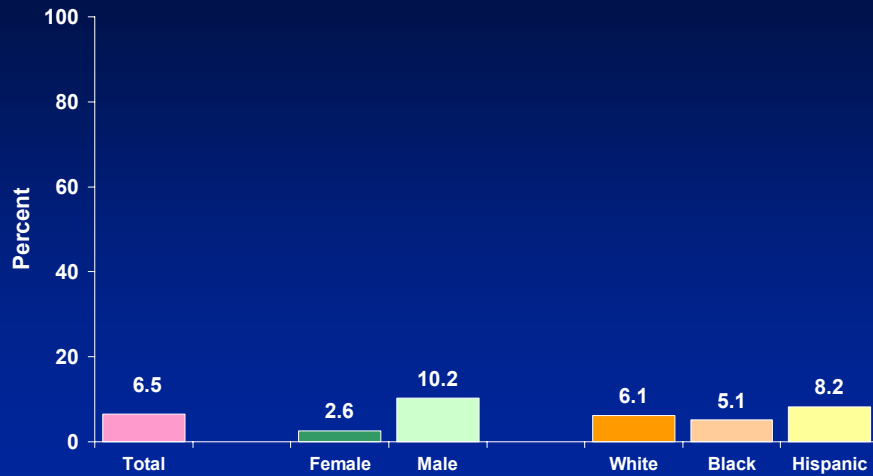
* When they did not want to

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 18 cities in 2005 who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Prevalence ranged from 5.1% to 11.2% (median: 8.4%) across state surveys and from 5.0% to 13.1% (median: 8.5%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

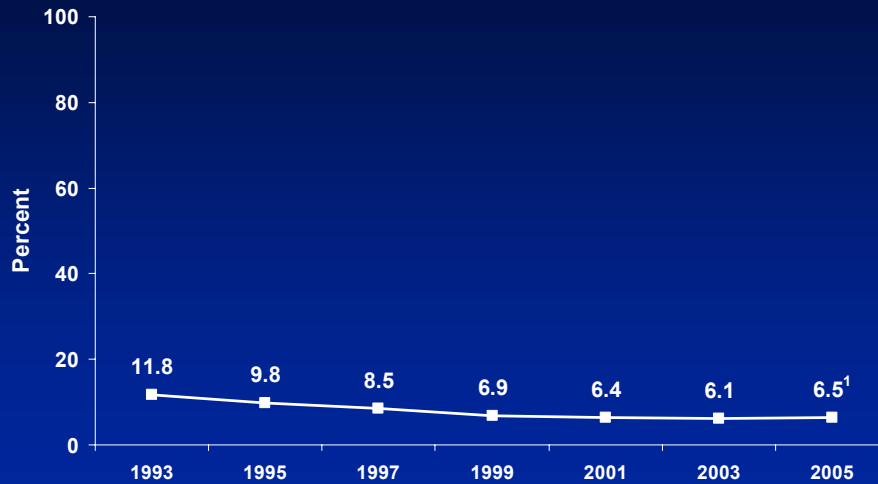
*** H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.5% of high school students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* 1993 – 2005



* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

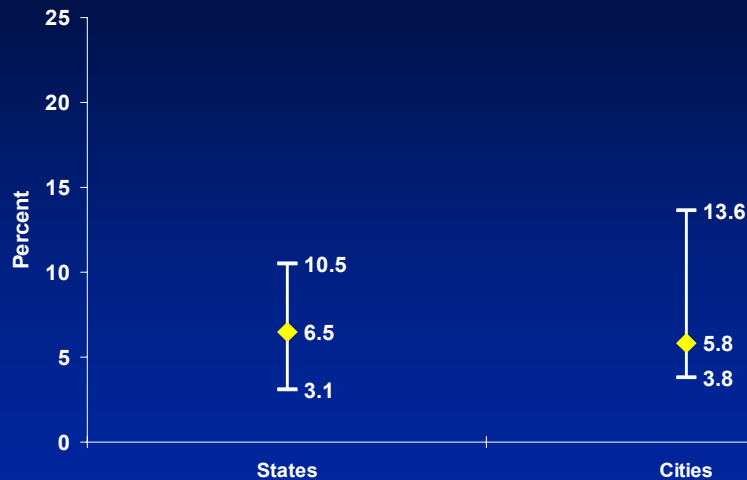
[†] Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005

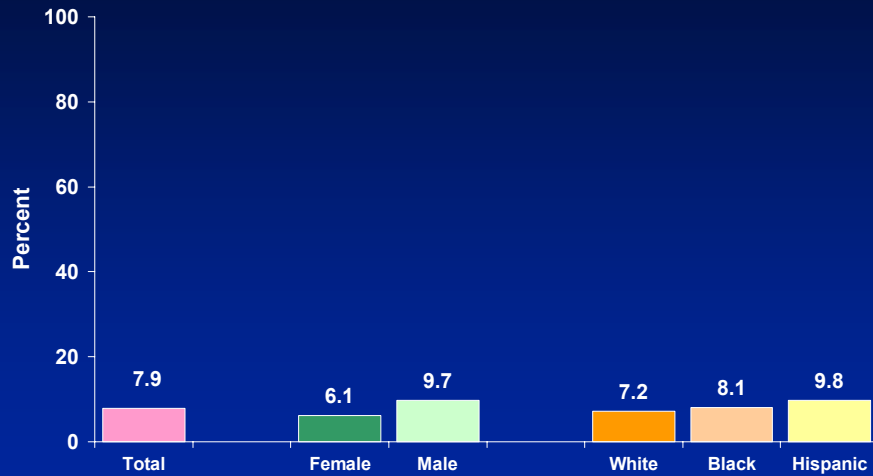


* For example, a gun, knife, or club on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property. Prevalence ranged from 3.1% to 10.5% (median: 6.5%) across state surveys and from 3.8% to 13.6% (median: 5.8%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* For example, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

** M > F

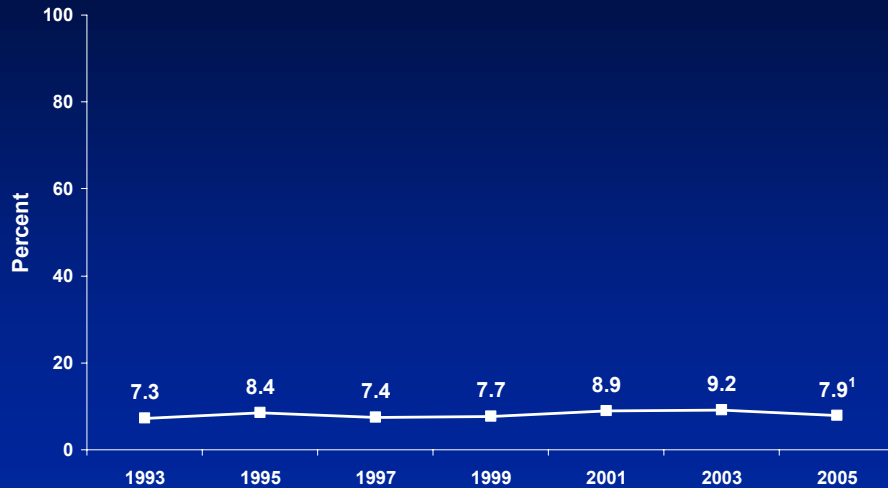
*** H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



During the 12 months preceding the survey, 7.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* 1993 – 2005



* For example, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

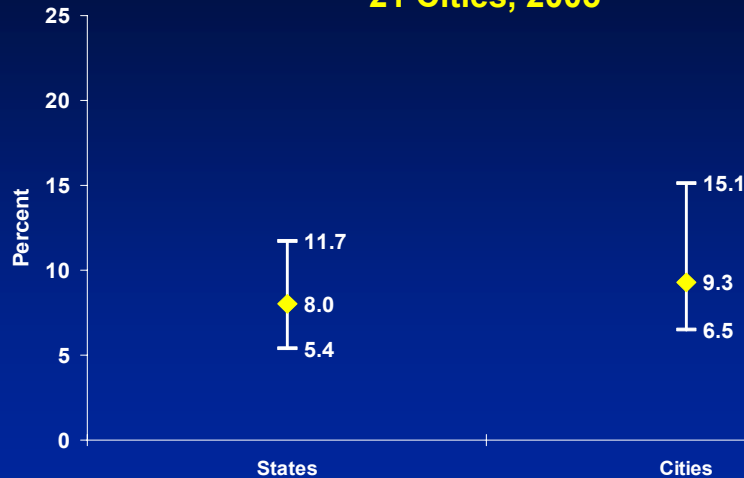
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



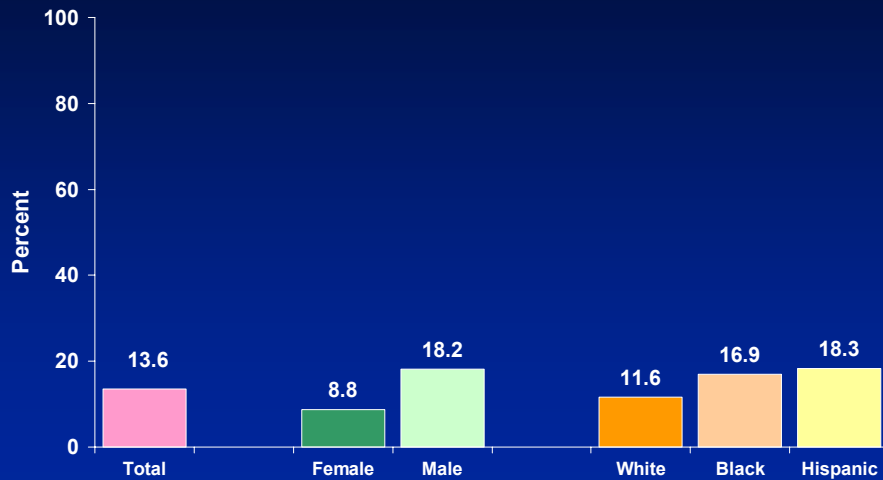
* For example, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had been threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 5.4% to 11.7% (median: 8.0%) across state surveys and from 6.5% to 15.1% (median: 9.3%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

** M > F

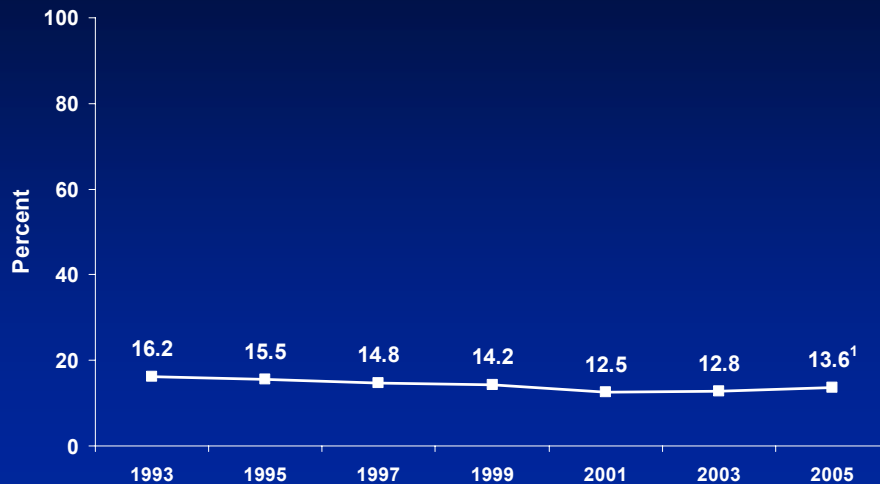
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 13.6% of high school students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male than female students, and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* 1993 – 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

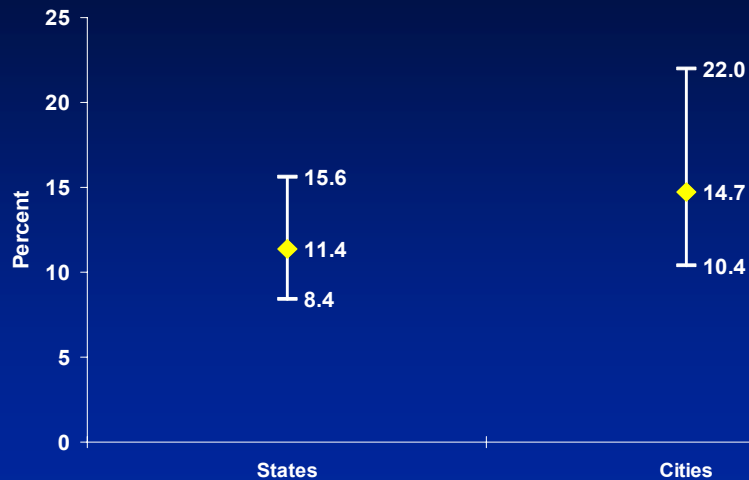
[†] Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were in a Physical Fight on School Property,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



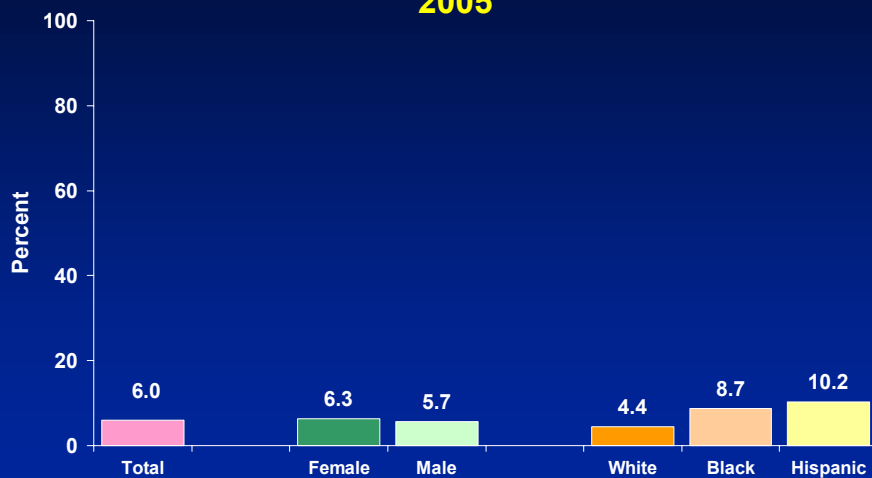
* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.4% to 15.6% (median: 11.4%) across state surveys and from 10.4% to 22.0% (median: 14.7%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or On Their Way To or From School,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

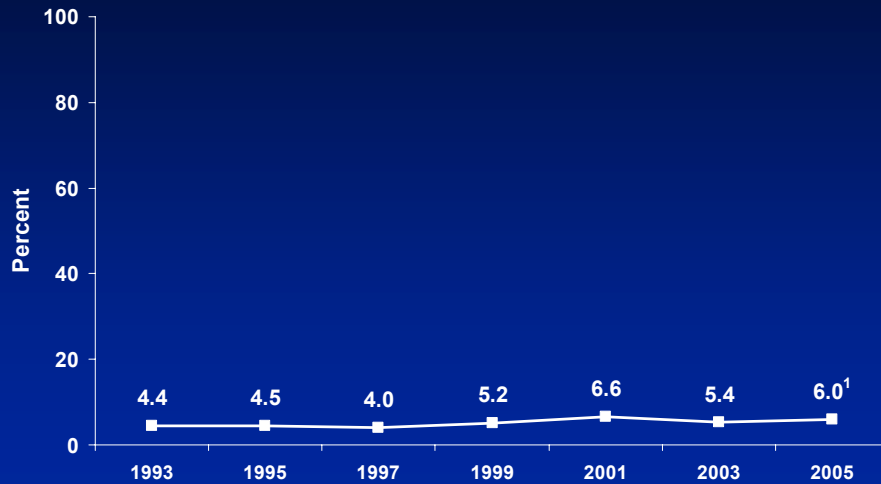
** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.0% of high school students had not gone to school on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Overall, the prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School,* 1993 – 2005



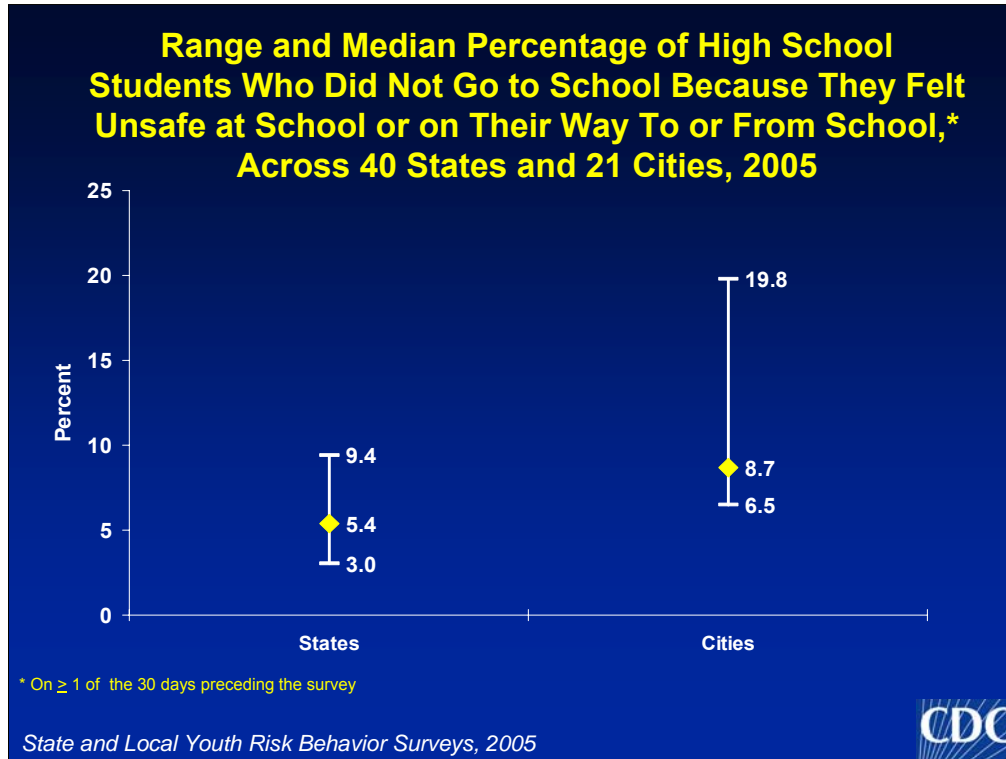
* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

[†] Significant linear increase, $P < .05$

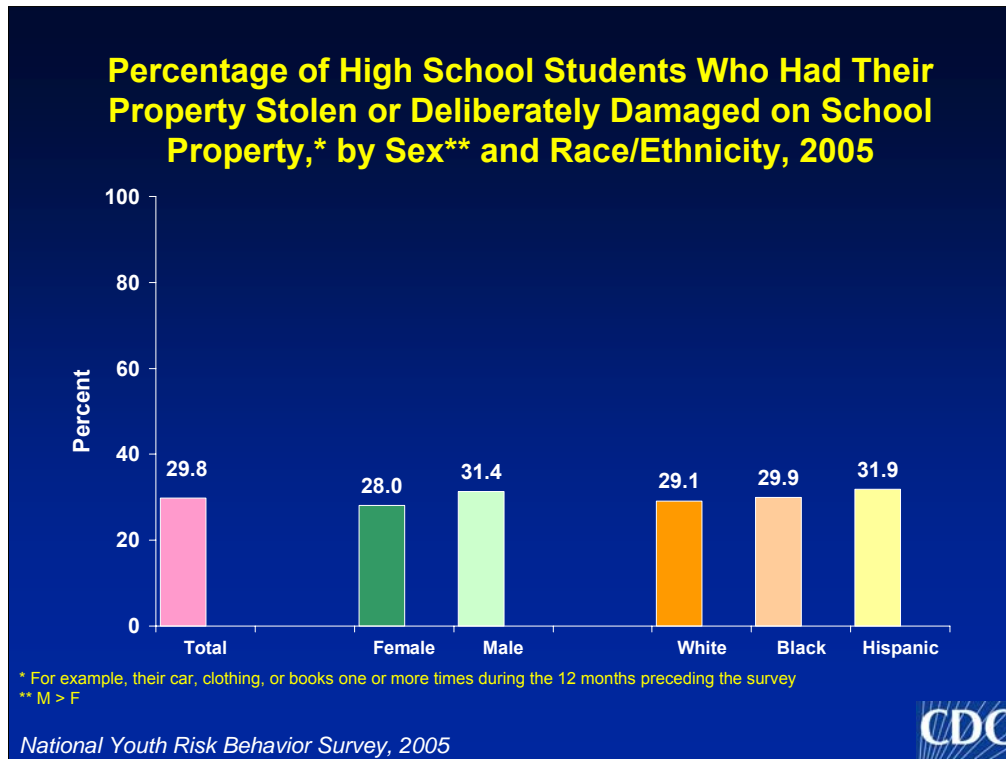
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had not gone to school on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear increase was identified.

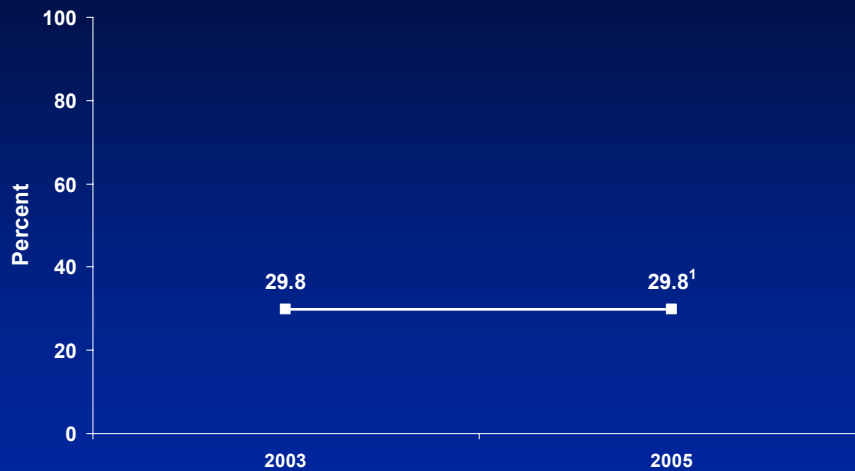


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had not gone to school on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Prevalence ranged from 3.0% to 9.4% (median: 5.4%) across state surveys and from 6.5% to 19.8% (median: 8.7%) across local surveys.



Nationwide in 2005, 29.8% of high school students had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property,* 2003 – 2005



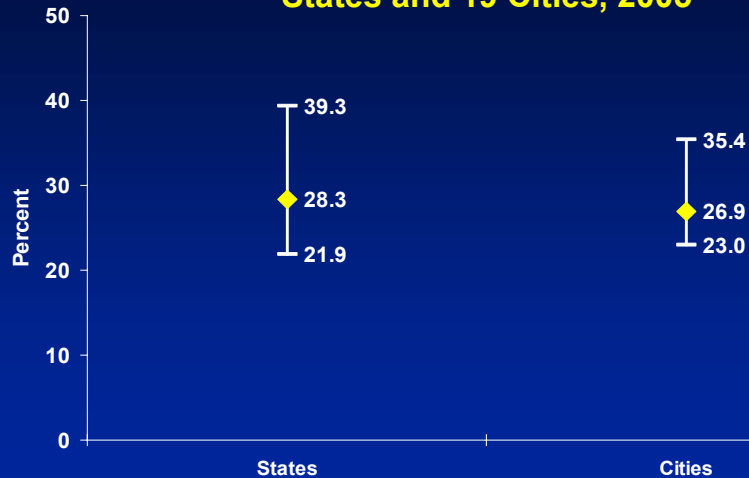
* For example, their car, clothing, or books one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
¹No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 2003 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Their Property Stolen or Deliberately Damaged on School Property,* Across 37 States and 19 Cities, 2005

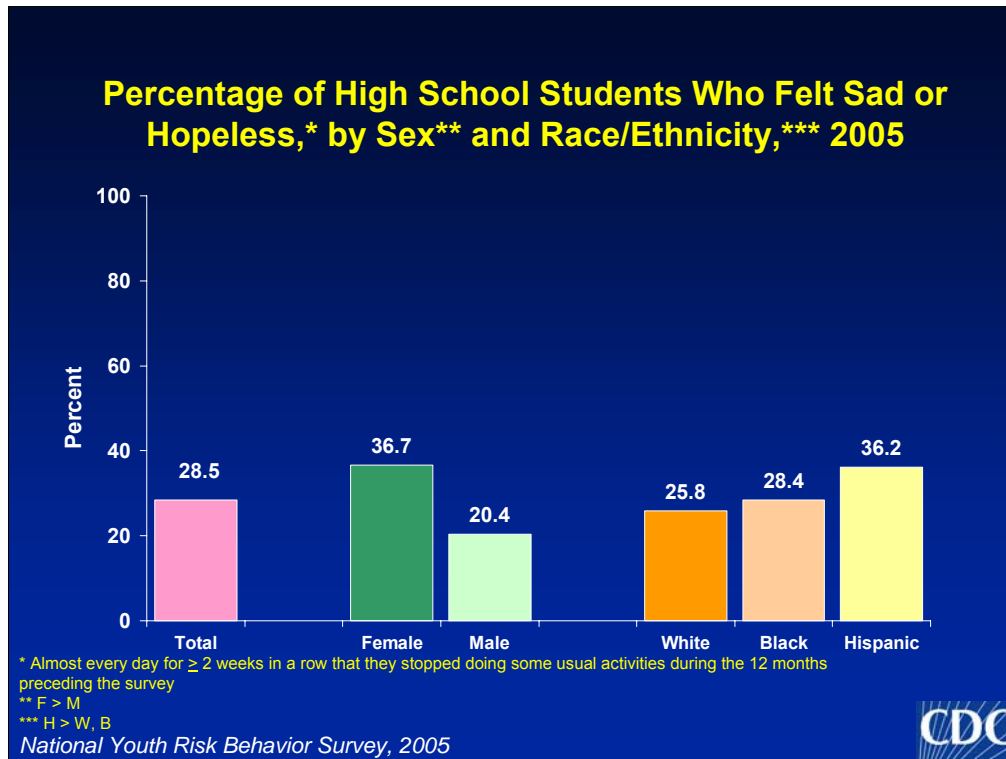


* For example, their car, clothing, or books one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

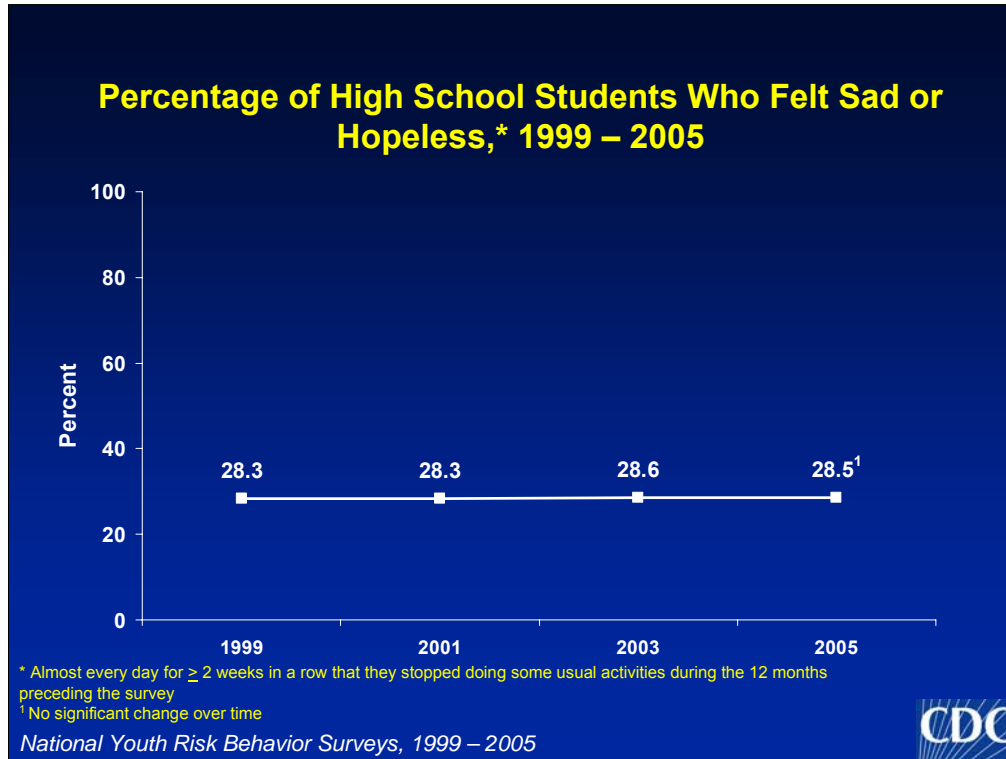
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had had their property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 21.9% to 39.3% (median: 28.3%) across state surveys and from 23.0% to 35.4% (median: 26.9%) across local surveys.

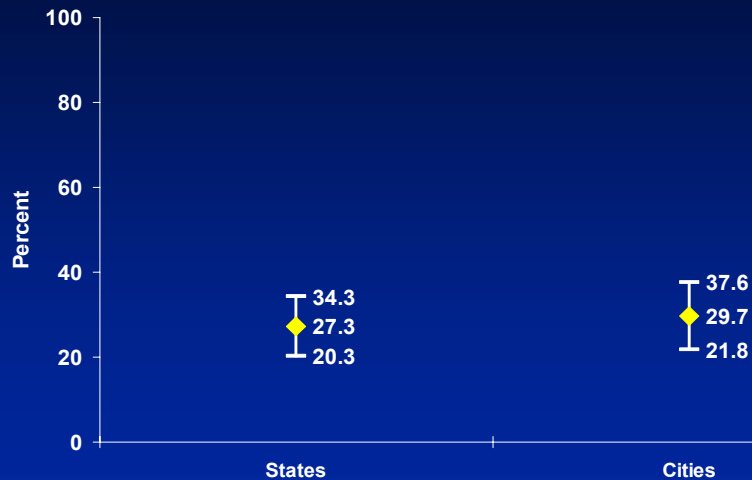


During the 12 months preceding the survey, 28.5% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Overall, the prevalence of having felt sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks was higher among female than male students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005



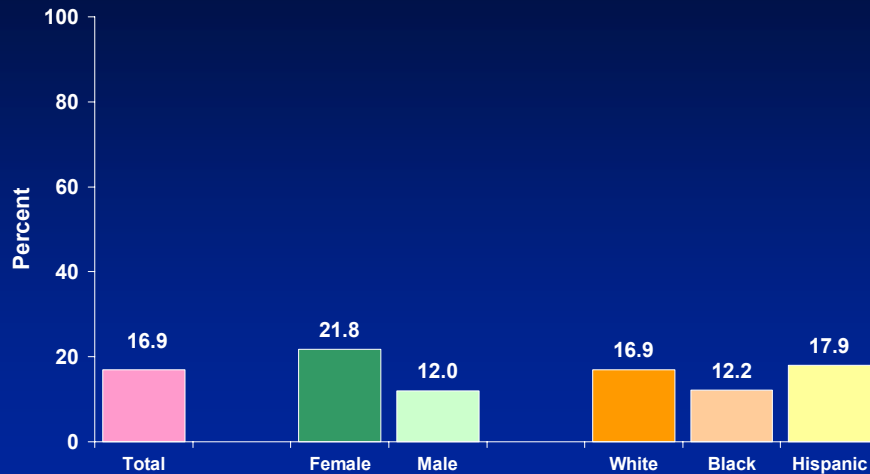
* Almost every day for ≥ 2 weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 20.3% to 34.3% (median: 27.3%) across state surveys and from 21.8% to 37.6% (median: 29.7%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* During the 12 months preceding the survey

** F > M

*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 16.9% of high school students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female than male students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide,* 1991 – 2005



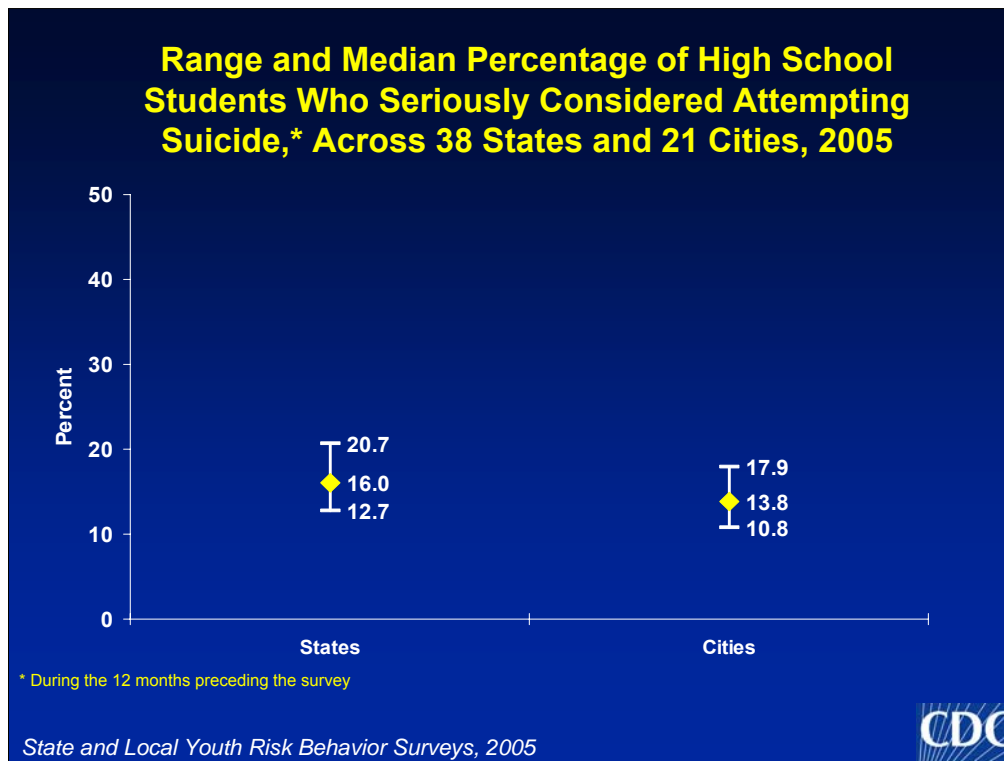
* During the 12 months preceding the survey

¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005

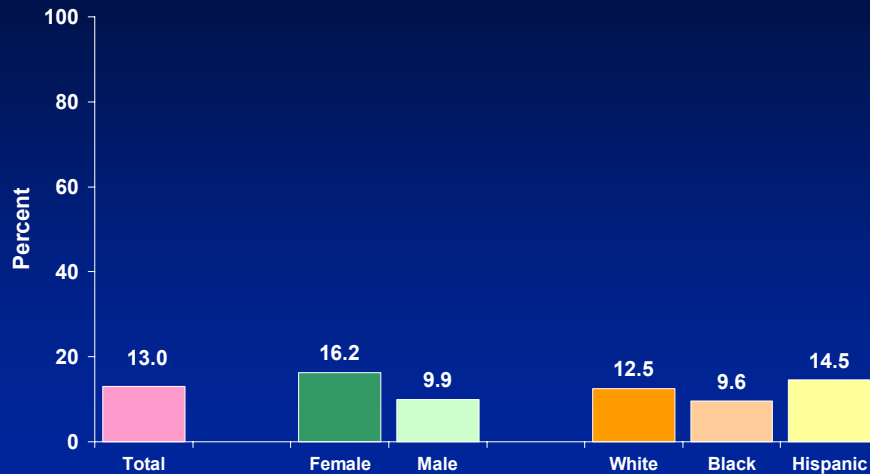


This slide shows the percentage over time of high school students who had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had seriously considered attempting suicide. Prevalence ranged from 12.7% to 20.7% (median: 16.0%) across state surveys and from 10.8% to 17.9% (median: 13.8%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan about How They Would Attempt Suicide,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* During the 12 months preceding the survey

** F > M

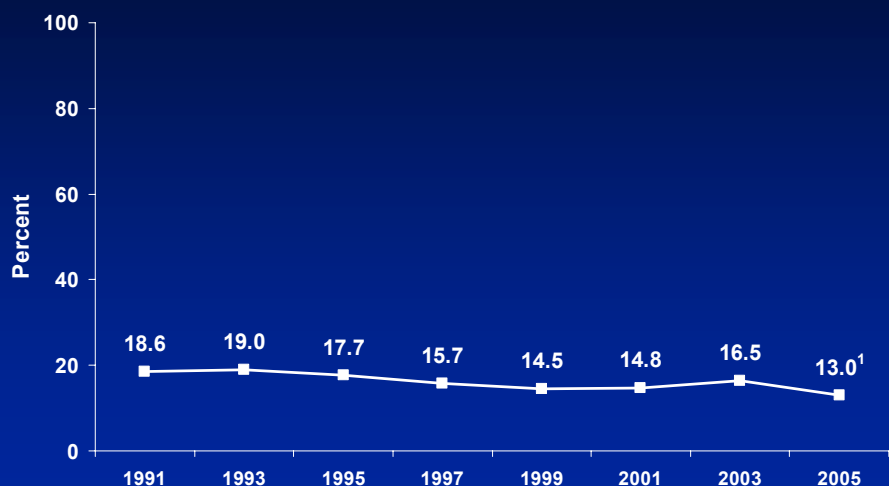
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



During the 12 months preceding the survey, 13.0% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide plan was higher among female than male students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan about How They Would Attempt Suicide,* 1991 – 2005



* During the 12 months preceding the survey

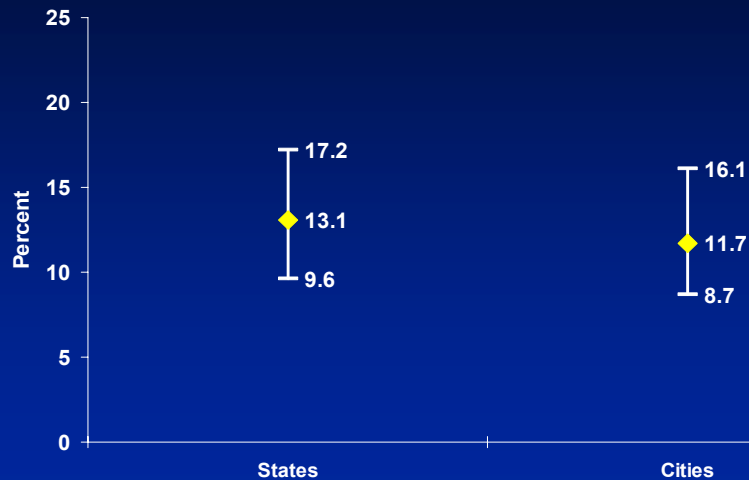
[†] Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Made a Plan about How They Would Attempt Suicide,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005



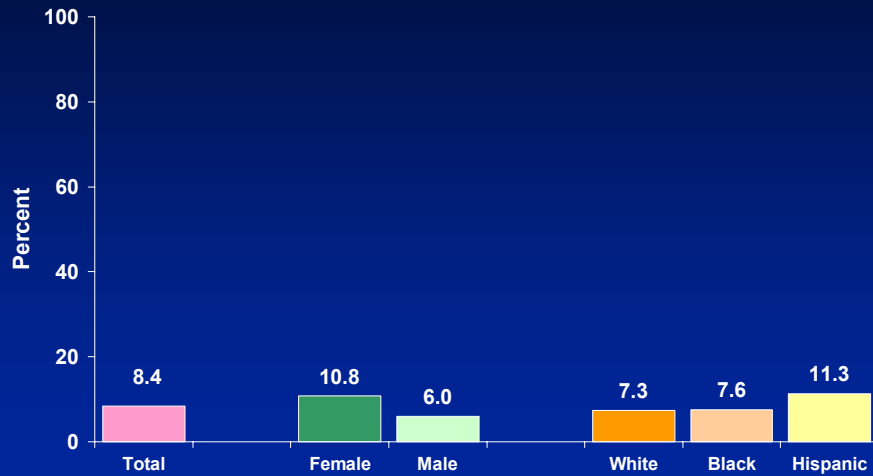
* During the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 9.6% to 17.2% (median: 13.1%) across state surveys and from 8.7% to 16.1% (median: 11.7%) across local surveys.

Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

** F > M

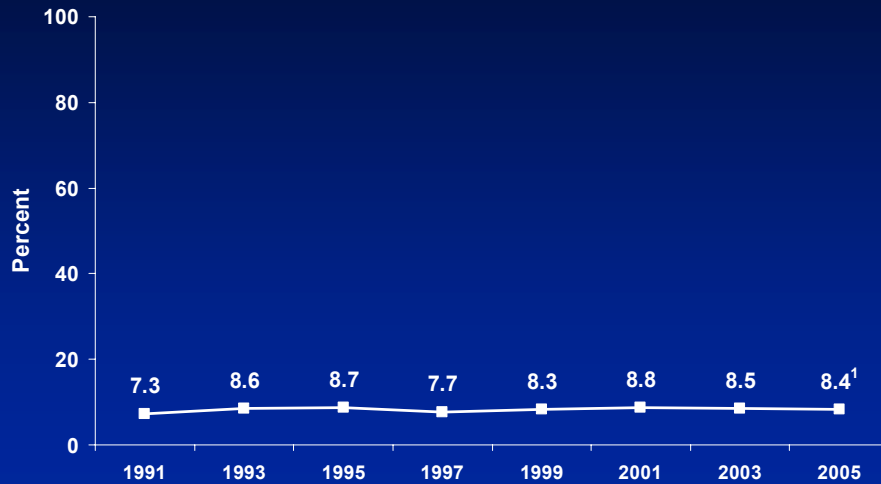
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide, 8.4% of high school students in 2005 had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having actually attempted suicide was higher among female than male students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide,* 1991 – 2005



* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

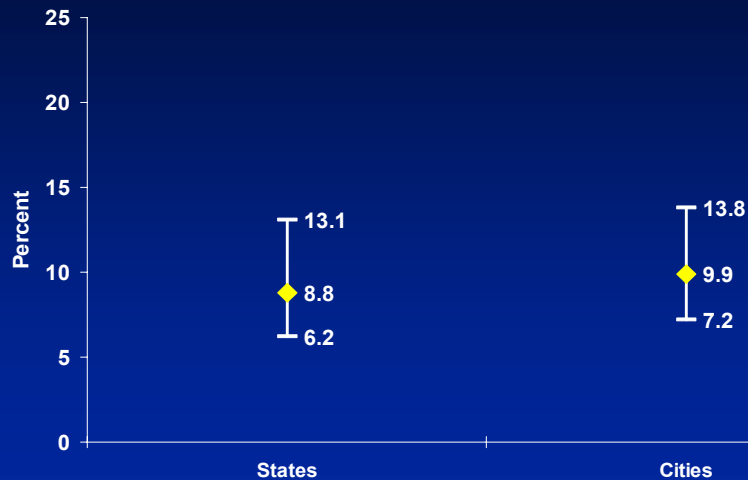
¹No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Attempted Suicide,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005



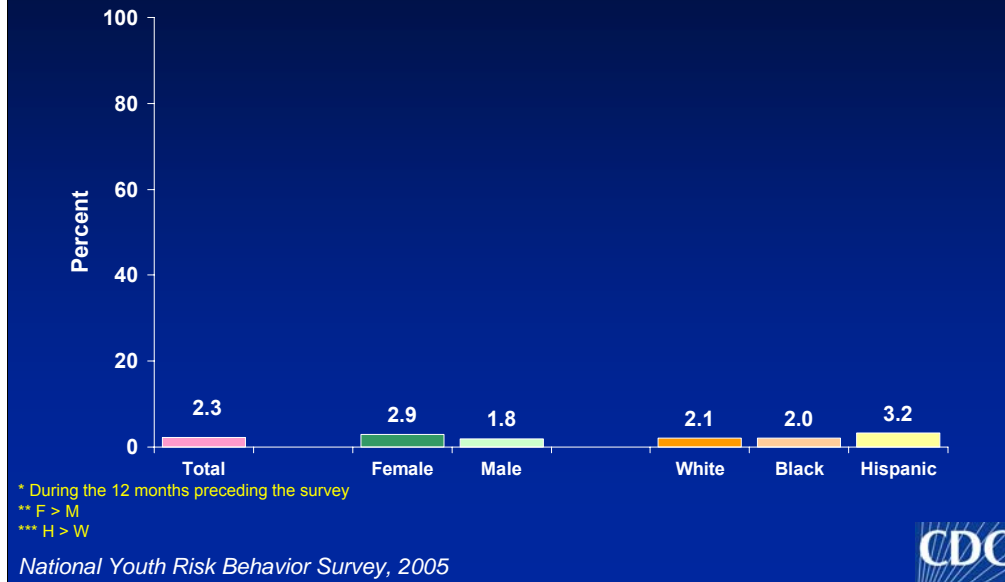
* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



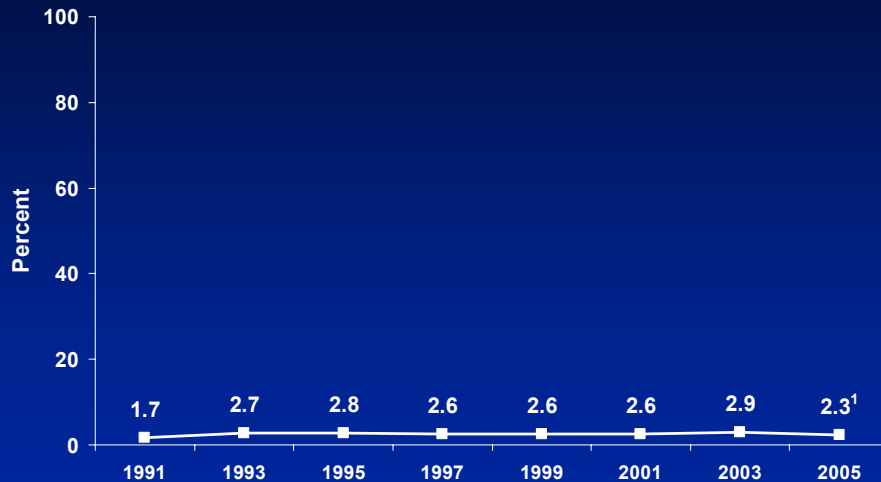
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence of having attempted suicide ranged from 6.2% to 13.1% across state surveys (median: 8.8%) and from 7.2% to 13.8% across local surveys (median: 9.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Whose Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had To Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



During the 12 months preceding the survey, 2.3% of high school students nationwide in 2005 had made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Overall, the prevalence of having made a suicide attempt that required medical attention was higher among female than male students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

**Percentage of High School Students Whose Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose That Had To Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,*
1991 – 2005**



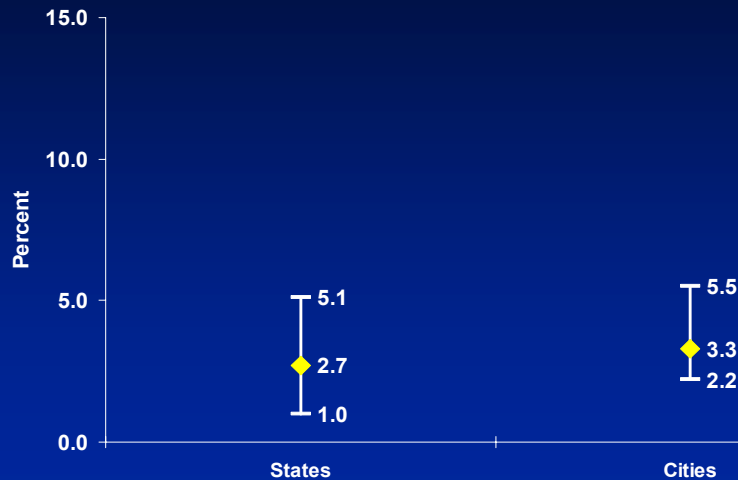
* During the 12 months preceding the survey
¹No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Whose Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that Had To Be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse,* Across 37 States and 20 Cities, 2005



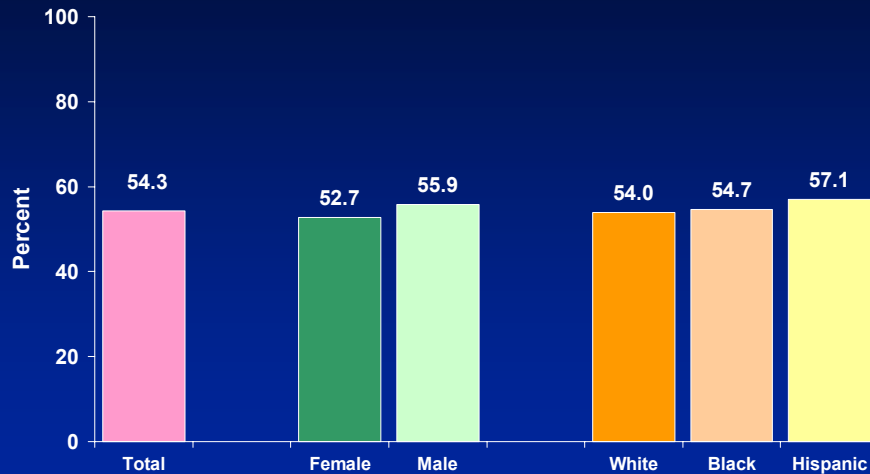
* During the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 20 cities in 2005 who made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.0% to 5.1% across state surveys (median: 2.7%) and from 2.2% to 5.5% across local surveys (median: 3.3%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cigarette Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



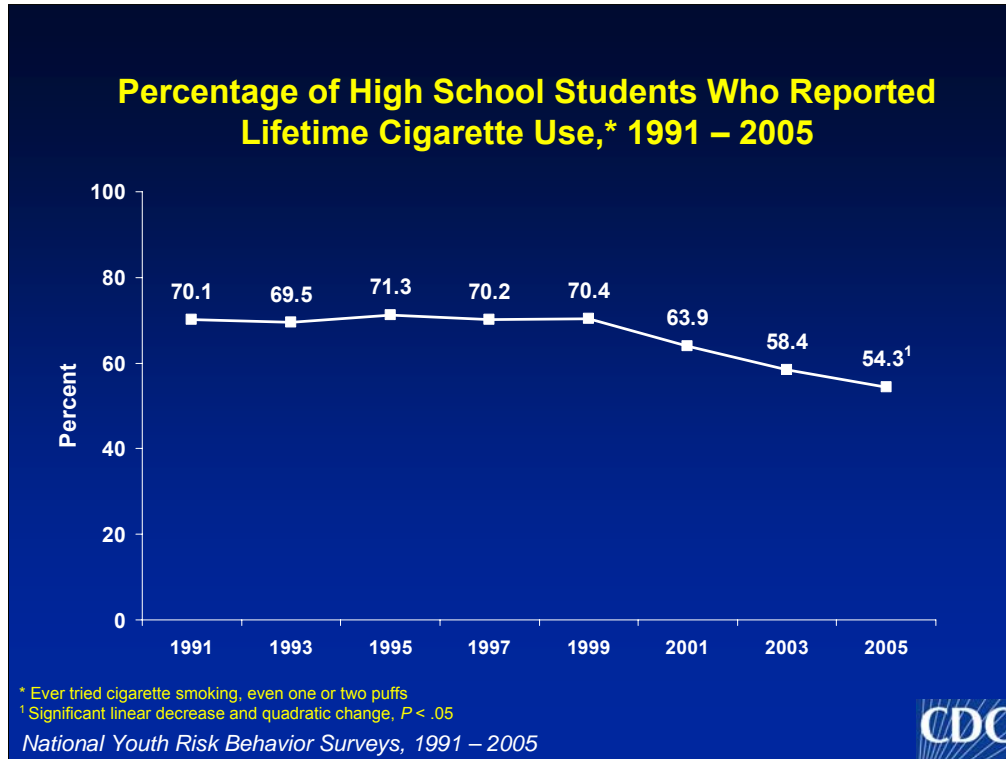
* Ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs

** M > F

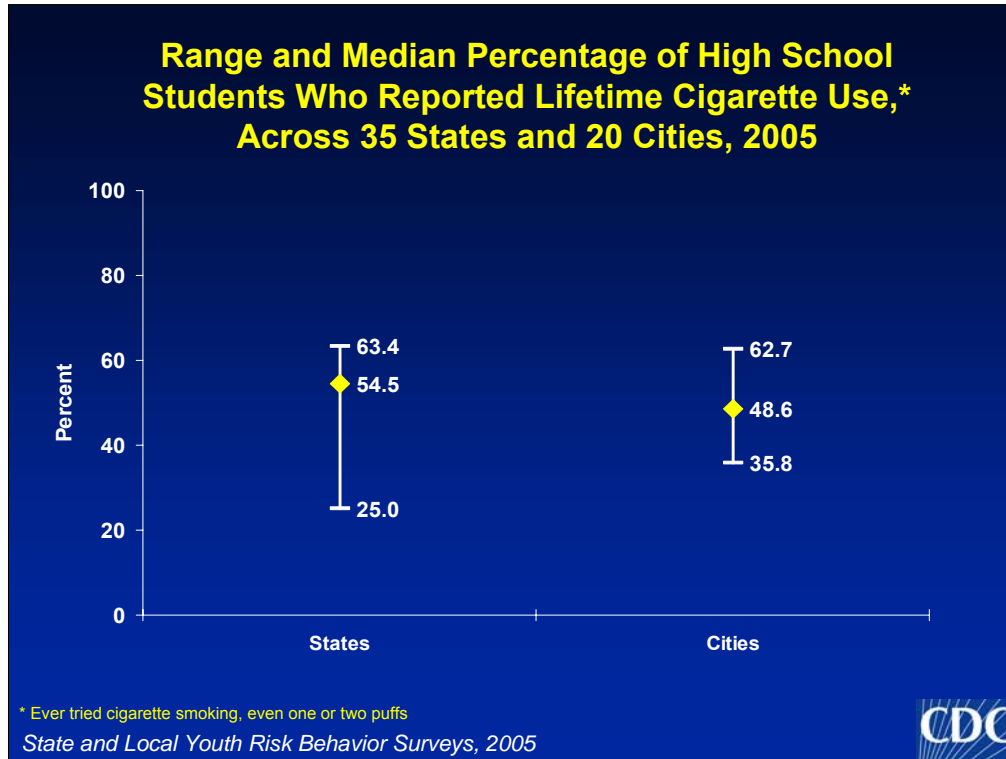
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



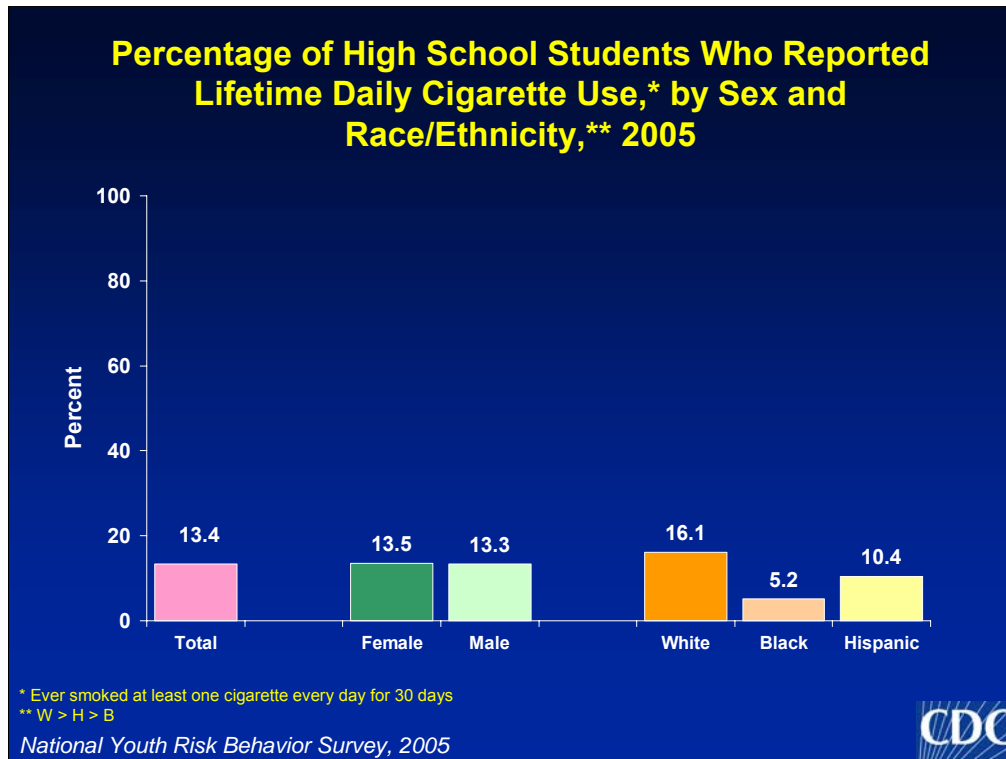
Nationwide in 2005, 54.3% of high school students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., lifetime cigarette use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among male than female students.



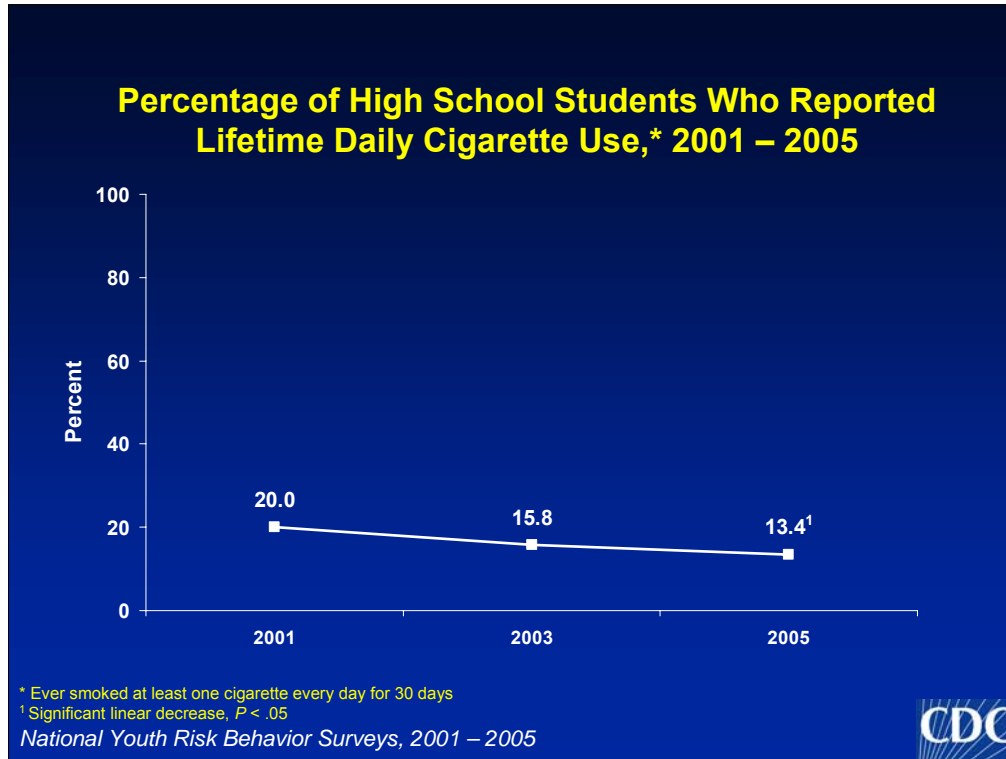
This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs). Prevalence ranged from 25.0% to 63.4% across state surveys (median: 54.5%) and from 35.8% to 62.7% across local surveys (median: 48.6%).

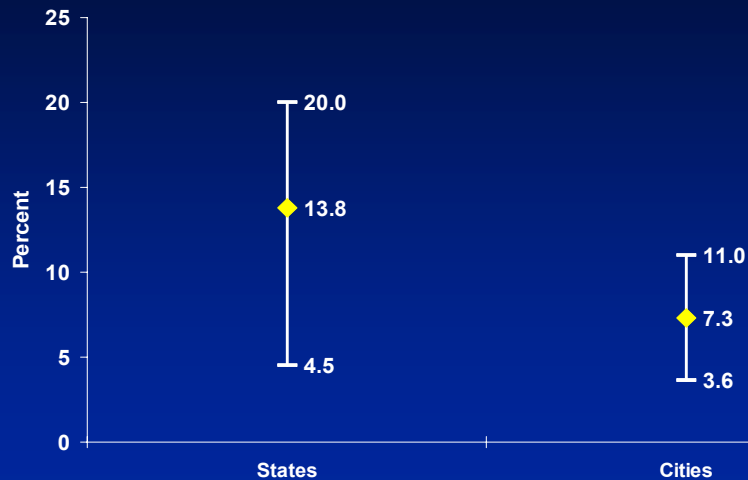


Nationwide in 2005, 13.4% of high school student had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days (i.e., lifetime daily cigarette use). The prevalence of lifetime daily cigarette use was higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days. During 2001 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Daily Cigarette Use,* Across 32 States and 19 Cities, 2005



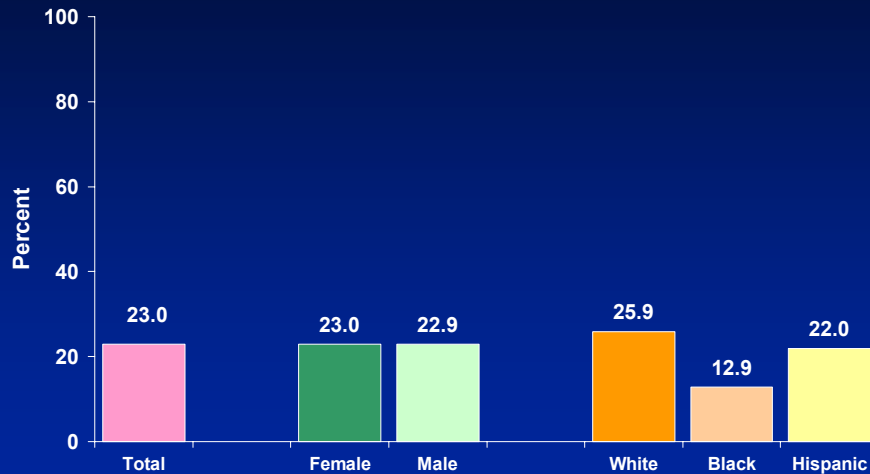
* Ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had ever smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days. Prevalence ranged from 4.5% to 20.0% across state surveys (median: 13.8%) and from 3.6% to 11.0% across local surveys (median: 7.3%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**

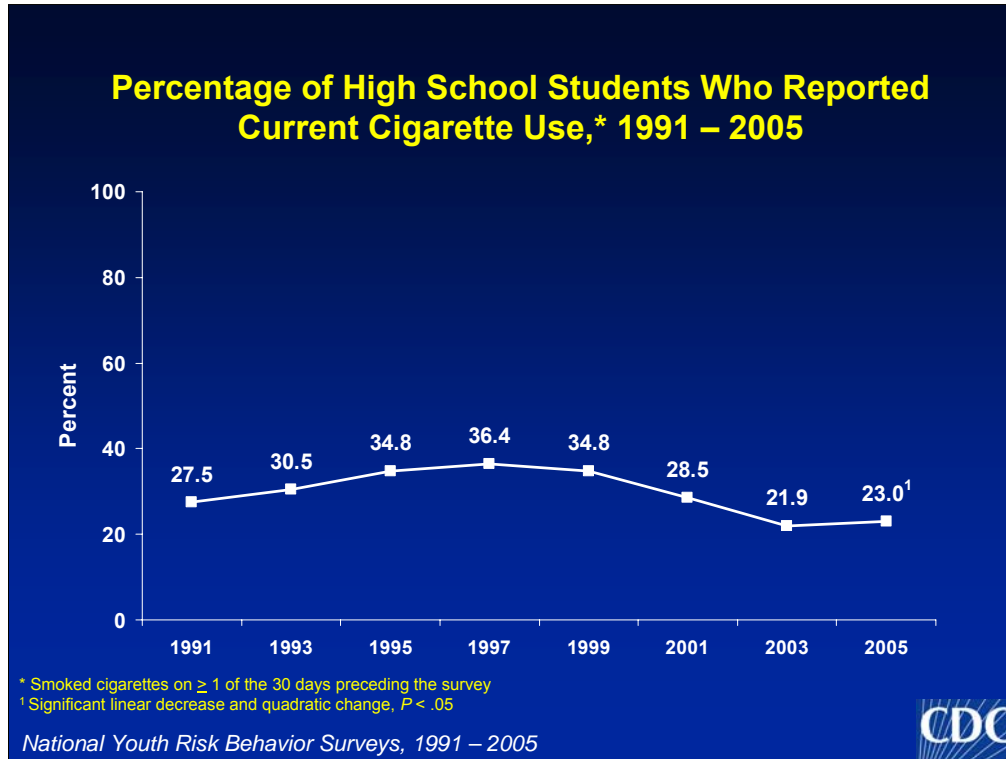


* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
 ** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

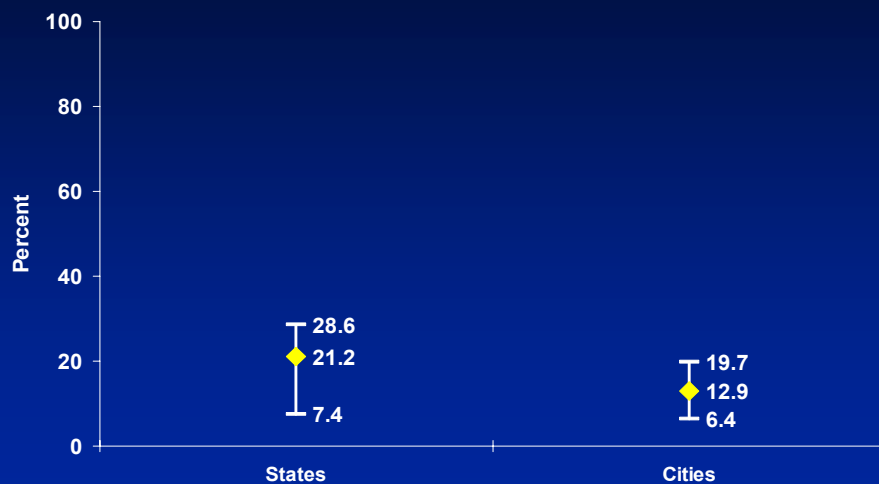


Nationwide in 2005, 23.0% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette use). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigarettes on one or more the of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cigarette Use,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



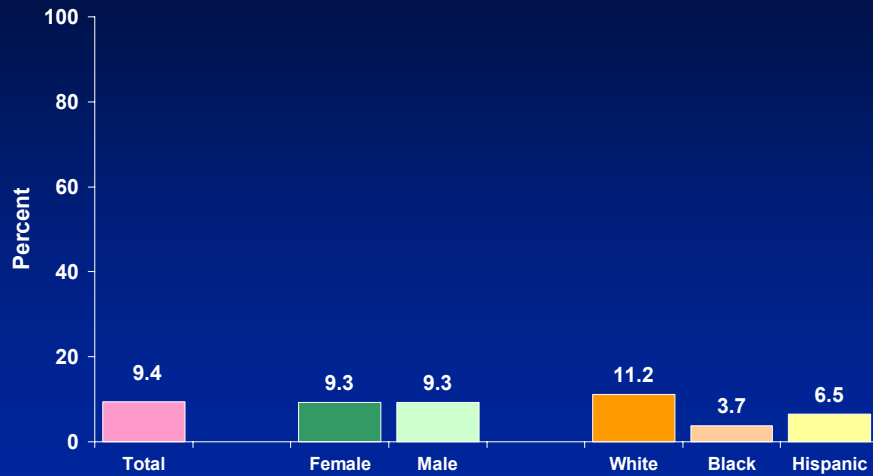
* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 7.4% to 28.6% across state surveys (median: 21.2%) and from 6.4% to 19.7% across local surveys (median: 12.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Frequent Cigarette Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



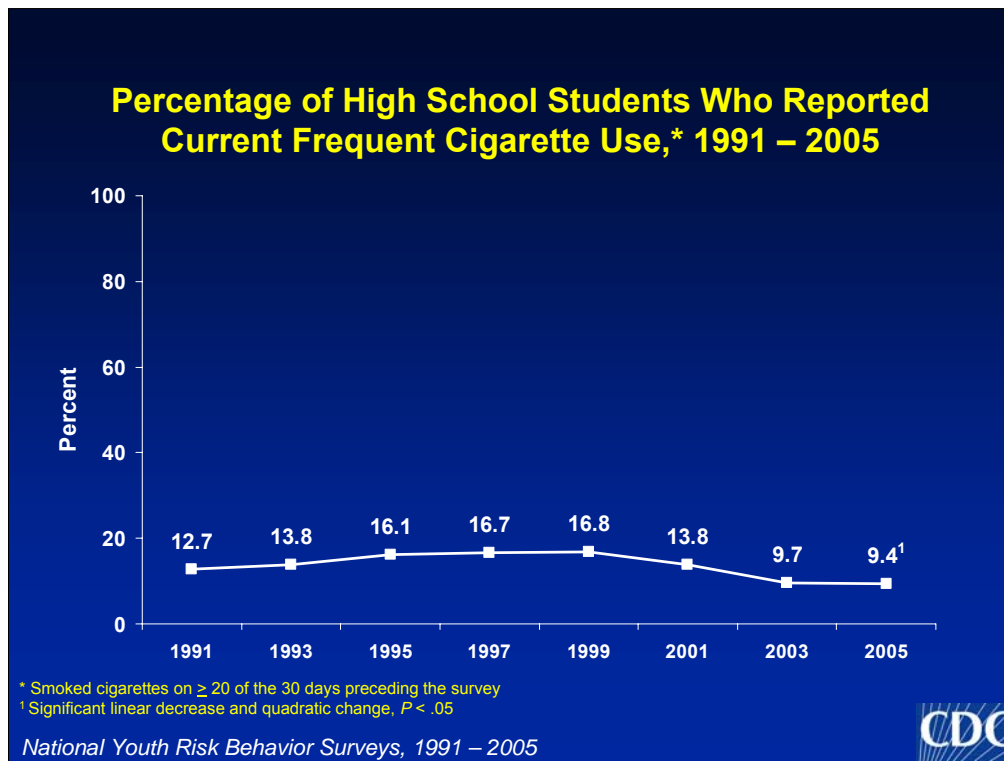
* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

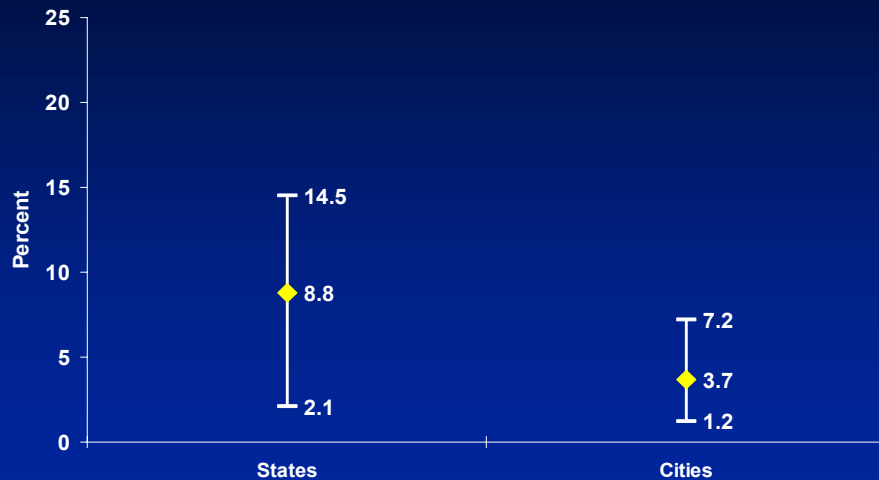


Nationwide in 2005, 9.4% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current frequent cigarette use). The prevalence of current frequent cigarette use was higher among white than black or Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Frequent Cigarette Use,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



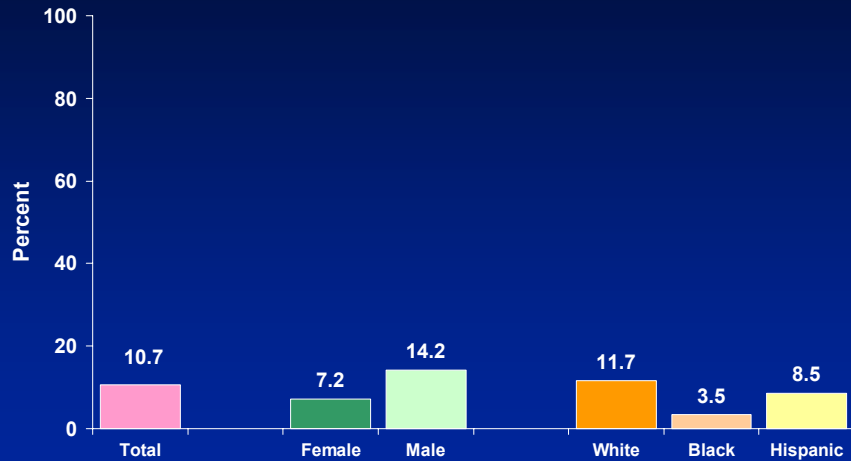
* Smoked cigarettes on ≥ 20 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.1% to 14.5% across state surveys (median: 8.8%) and from 1.2% to 7.2% across local surveys (median: 3.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked > 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* On the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among the 23.0% of students nationwide who had smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

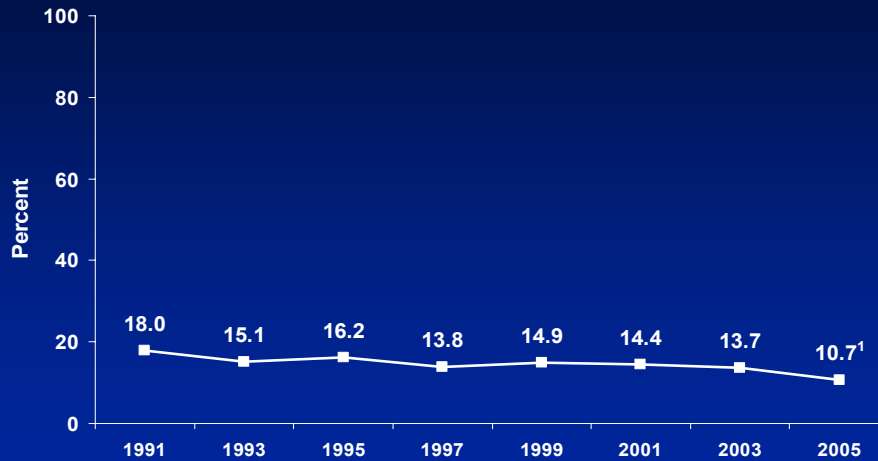
*** W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Among the 23.0% of high school students in 2005 nationwide who had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, 10.7% of students had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day was higher among male than female students, and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked > 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* 1991 – 2005



* On the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

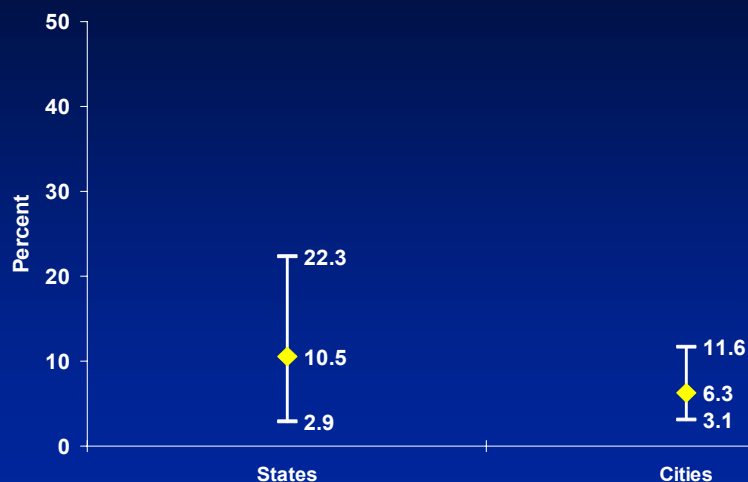
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked > 10 Cigarettes Per Day,* Across 37 States and 19 Cities, 2005

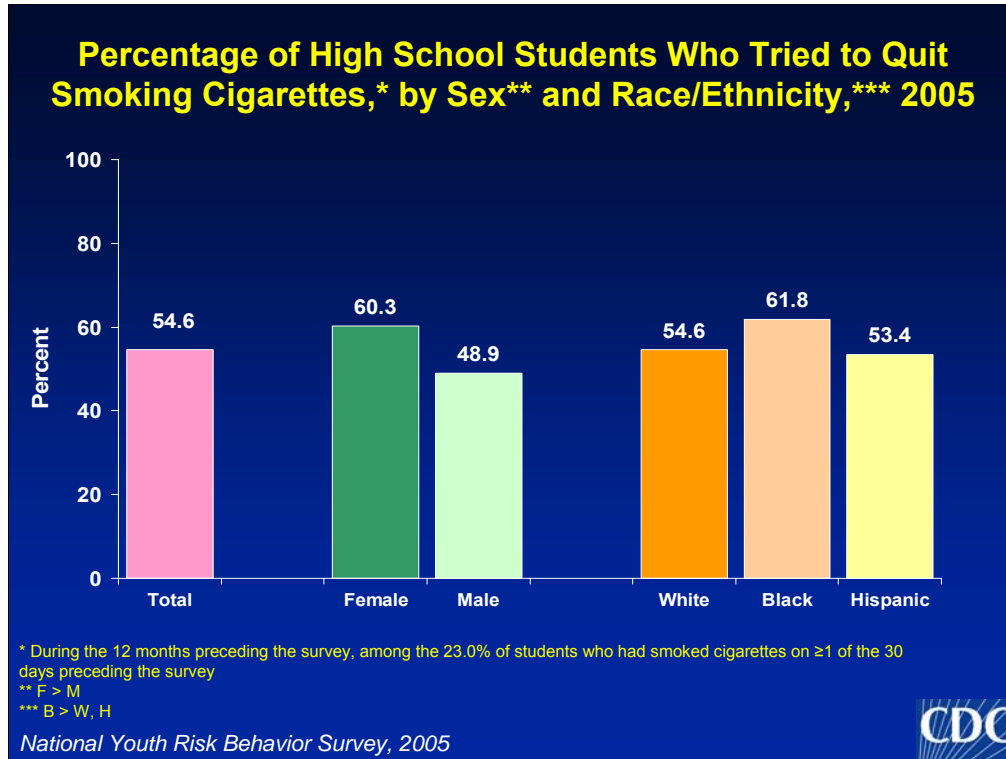


* On the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

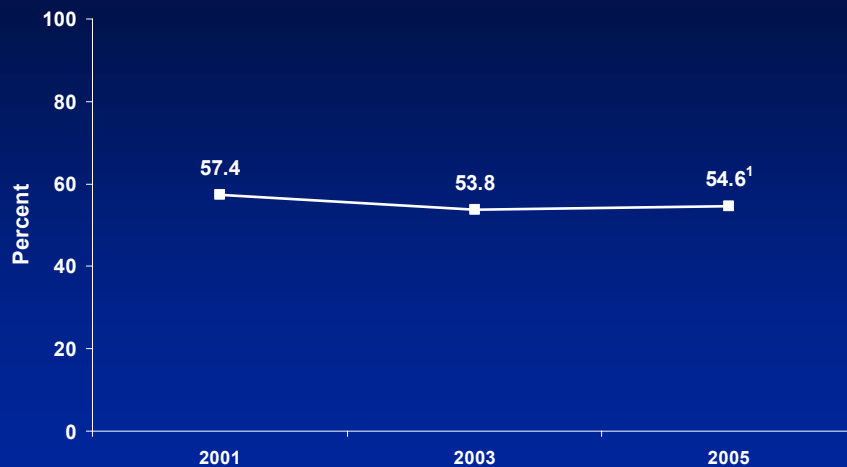


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 19 cities in 2005 who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.9% to 22.3% across state surveys (median: 10.5%) and from 3.1% to 11.6% across local surveys (median: 6.3%).



Among the 23.0% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, 54.6% had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having tried to quit smoking cigarettes was higher among female than male students, and higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* 2001 – 2005



* During the 12 months preceding the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

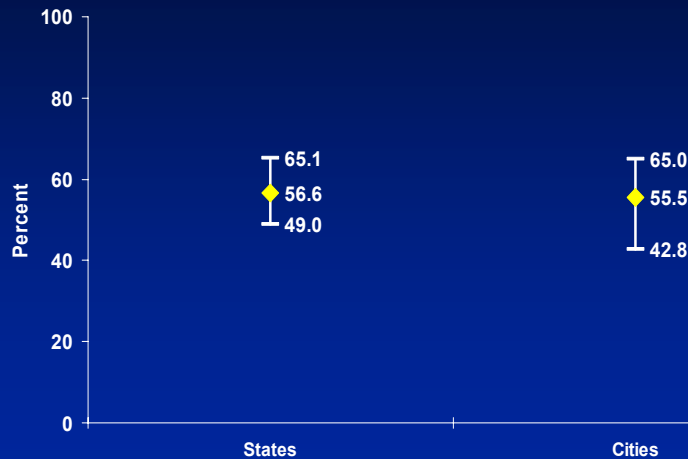
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey, among the students who had smoked on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 2001 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes,* Across 34 States and 19 Cities, 2005



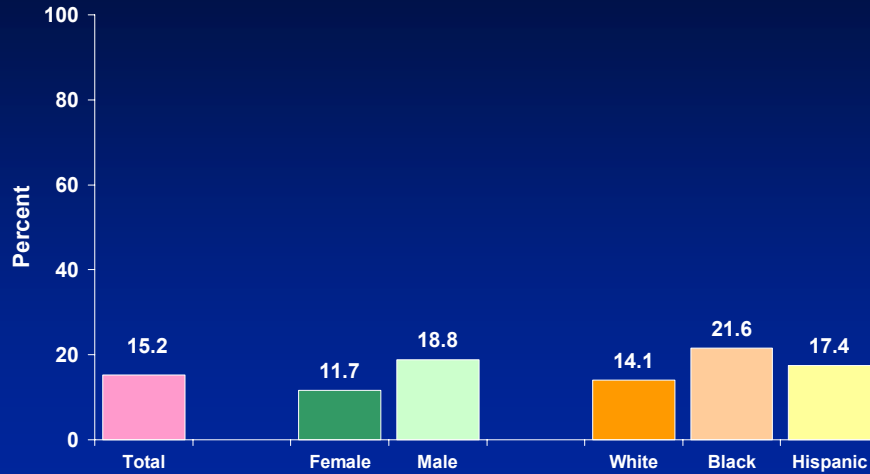
* During the 12 months preceding the survey, among students who had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months preceding the survey, among the students who had smoked on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 49.0% to 65.1% across state surveys (median: 56.6%) and from 42.8% to 65.0% across local surveys (median: 55.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey, among the 19.1% of students who were <18 years and had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

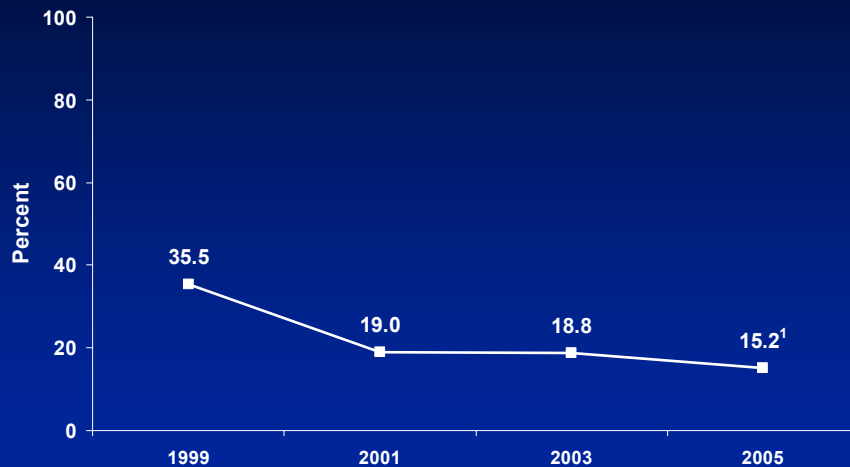
** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide, 15.2% of the 19.1% of high school students in 2005 who were less than 18 years of age and had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having bought their own cigarettes in a store or gas station was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* 1999 – 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who were <18 years and had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

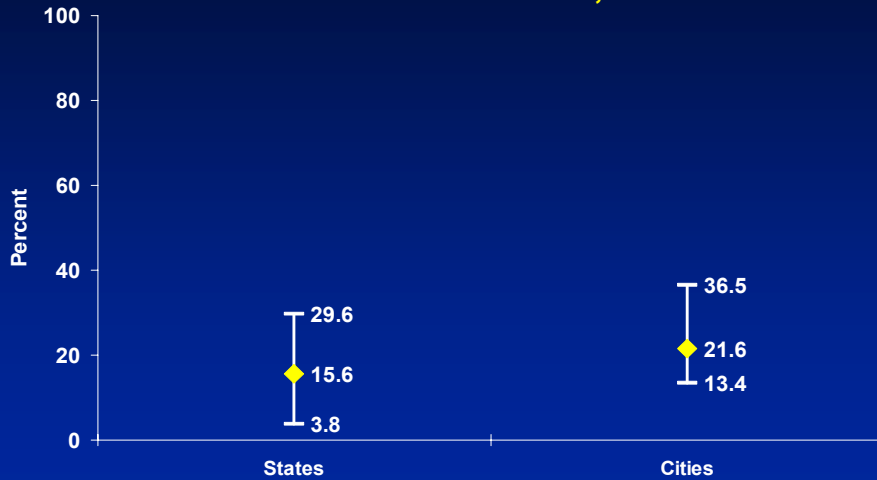
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who were less than 18 years old and had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Usually Got Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station,* Across 32 States and 17 Cities, 2005



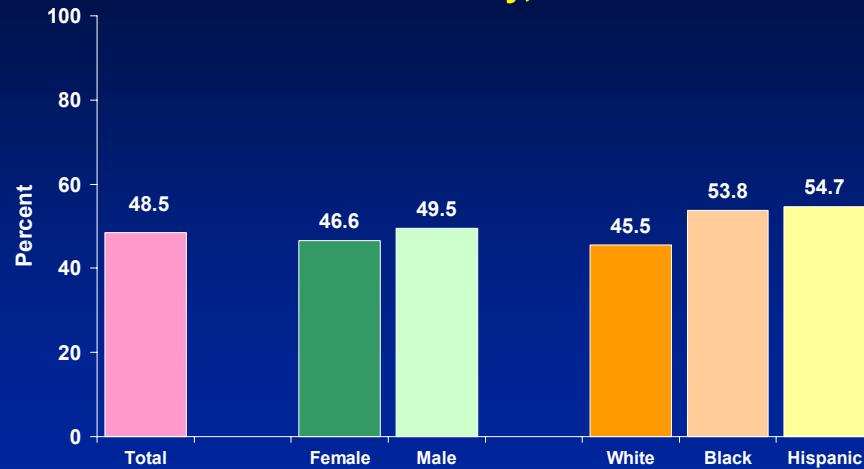
* During the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who were <18 years and had smoked cigarettes on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 17 cities in 2005 who had usually gotten their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station, among students who were less than 18 years old and had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.8% to 29.6% across state surveys (median: 15.6%) and from 13.4% to 36.5% across local surveys (median: 21.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Not Asked to Show Proof of Age When They Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in a Store,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



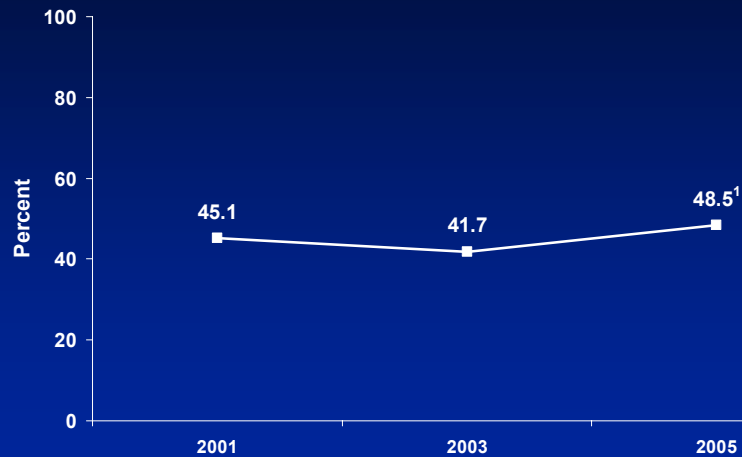
* During the 30 days preceding the survey, among the 12.9% of students who tried to buy cigarettes in a store

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Among the 12.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the 30 days preceding the survey, 48.5% of students were not asked to show proof of age.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Not Asked to Show Proof of Age When They Bought or Tried to Buy Cigarettes in a Store,* 2001 – 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who tried to buy cigarettes in a store

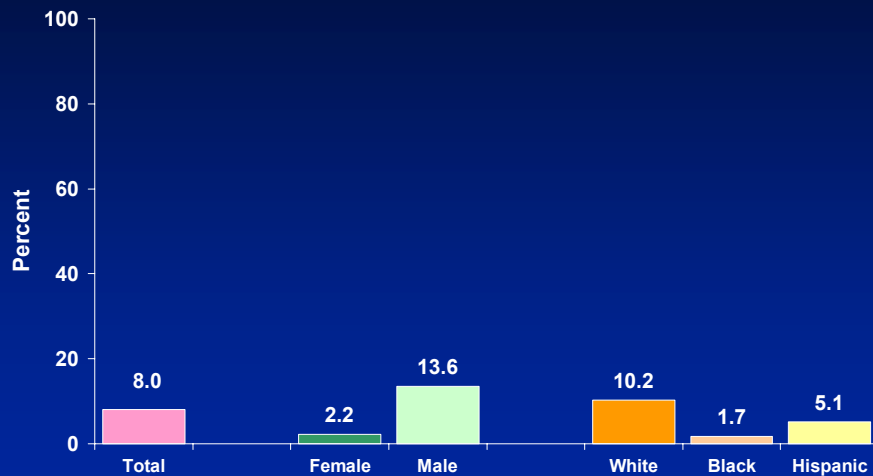
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were not asked to show proof of age when they bought or tried to buy cigarettes in a store during the 30 days preceding the survey, among students who tried to buy cigarettes in a store. During 2001 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

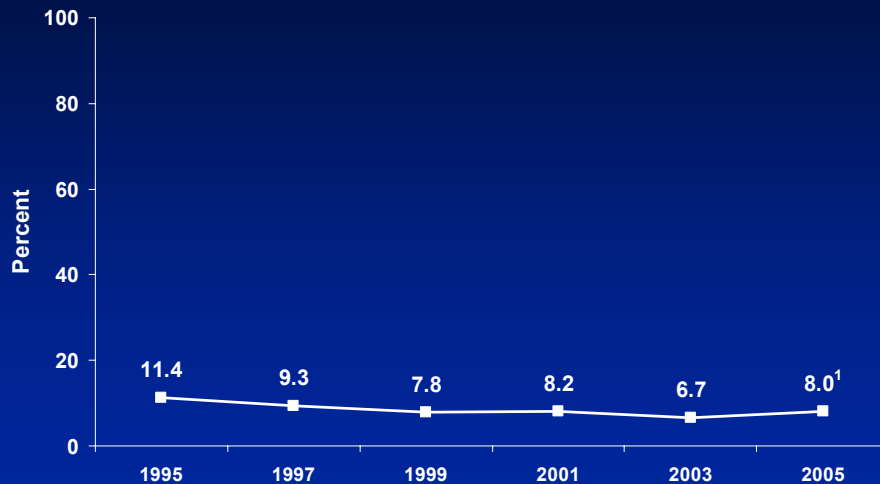
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 8.0% of high school students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current smokeless tobacco use). Overall, the prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* 1995 – 2005



* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

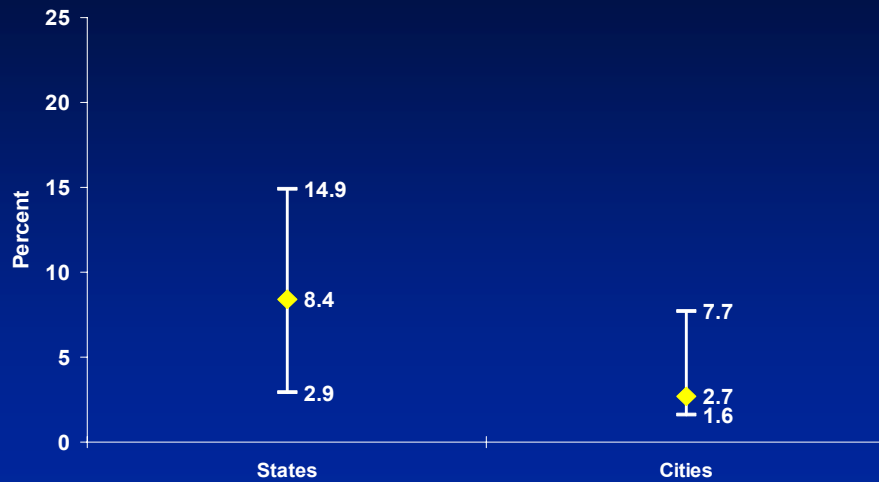
[†] Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1995 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2005

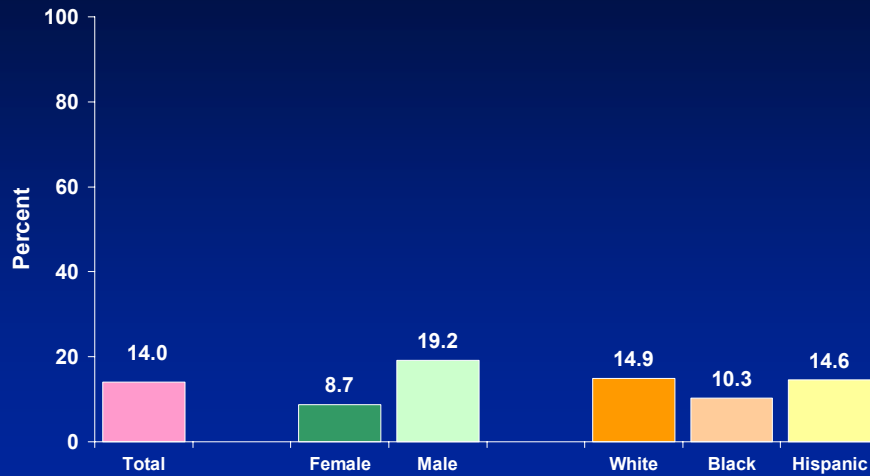


* Used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.9% to 14.9% across state surveys (median: 8.4%) and from 1.6% to 7.7% across local surveys (median: 2.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

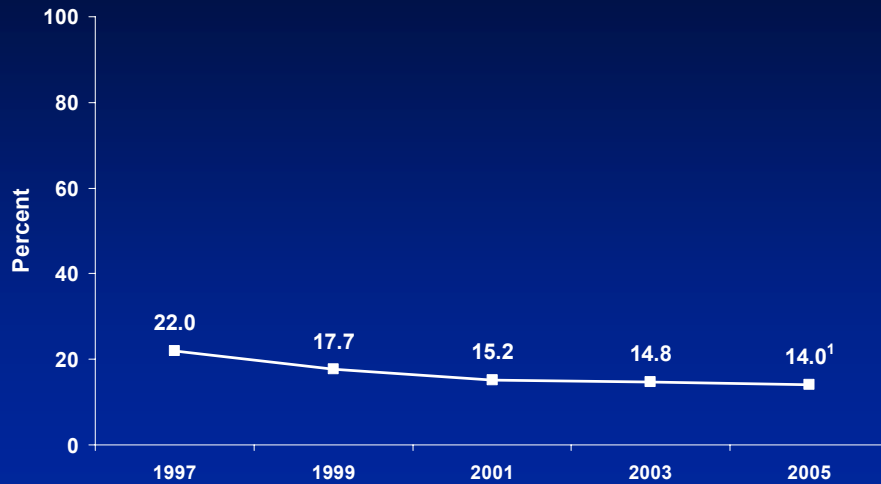
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 14.0% of high school students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigar use). Overall, the prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* 1997 – 2005



* Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

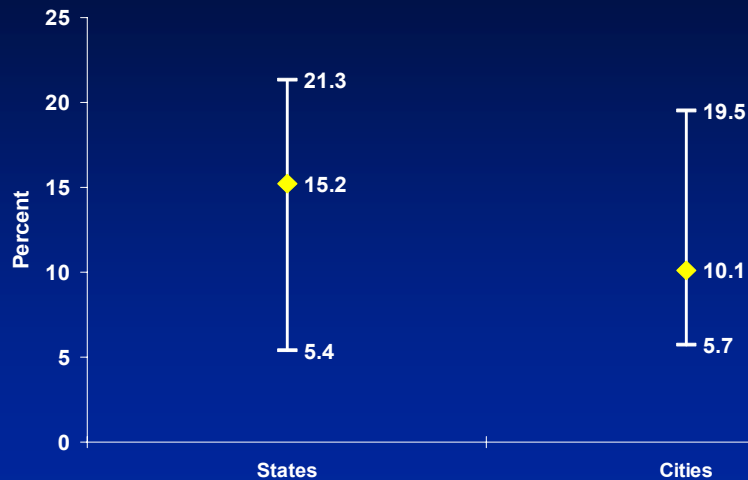
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1997 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Smoked Cigars,* Across 30 States and 19 Cities, 2005

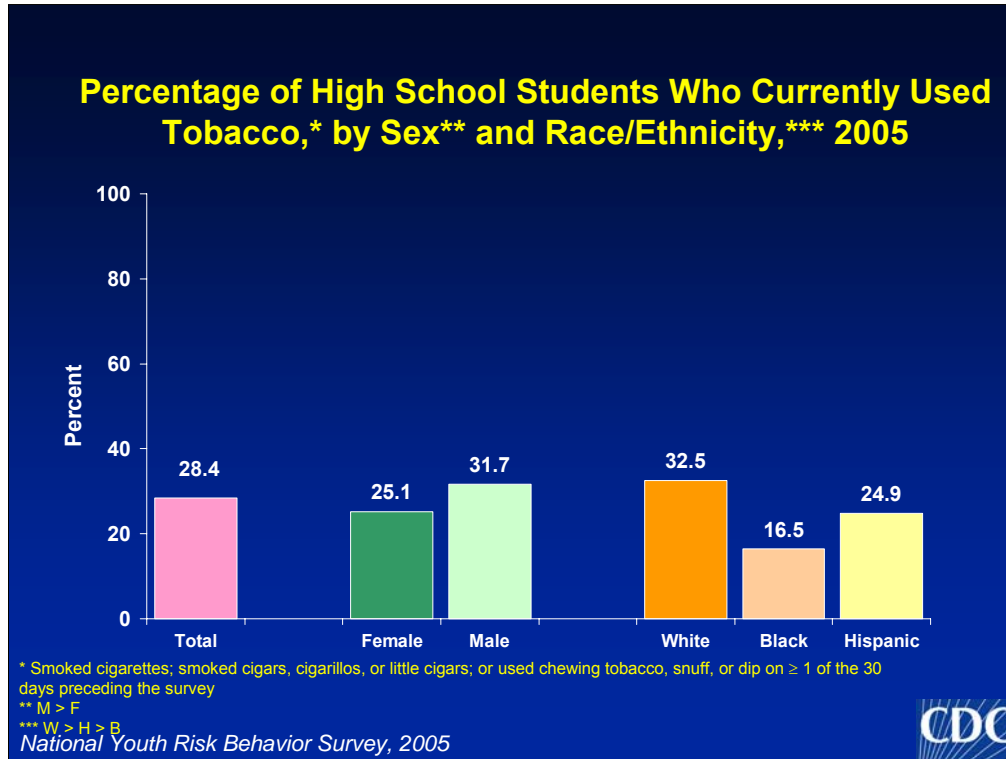


* Smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

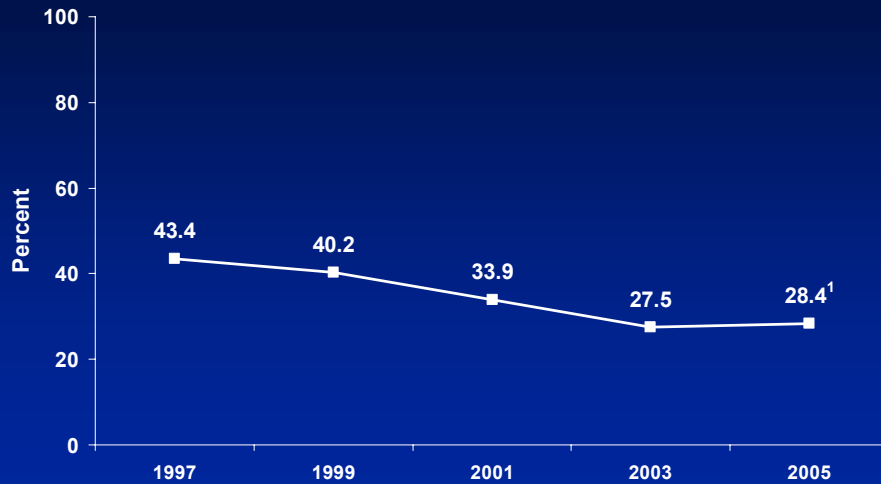


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 5.4% to 21.3% across state surveys (median: 15.2%) and from 5.7% to 19.5% across local surveys (median: 10.1%).



Nationwide in 2005, 28.4% of high school students had smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current tobacco use). Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco use was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Currently Used Tobacco,* 1997 – 2005



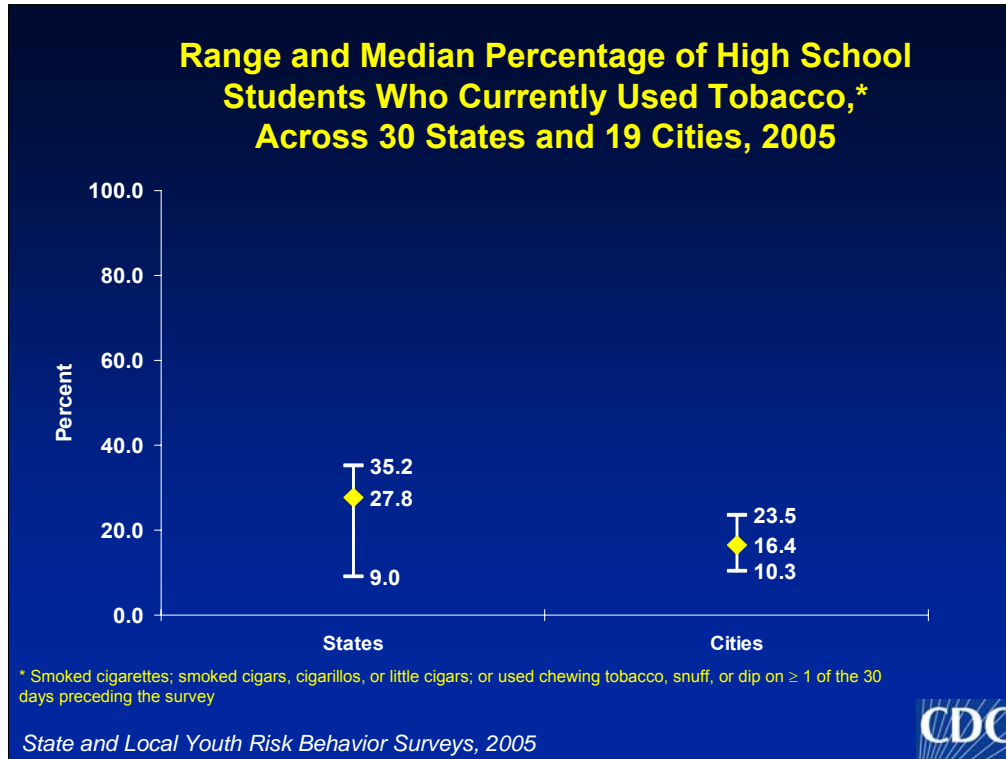
* Smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

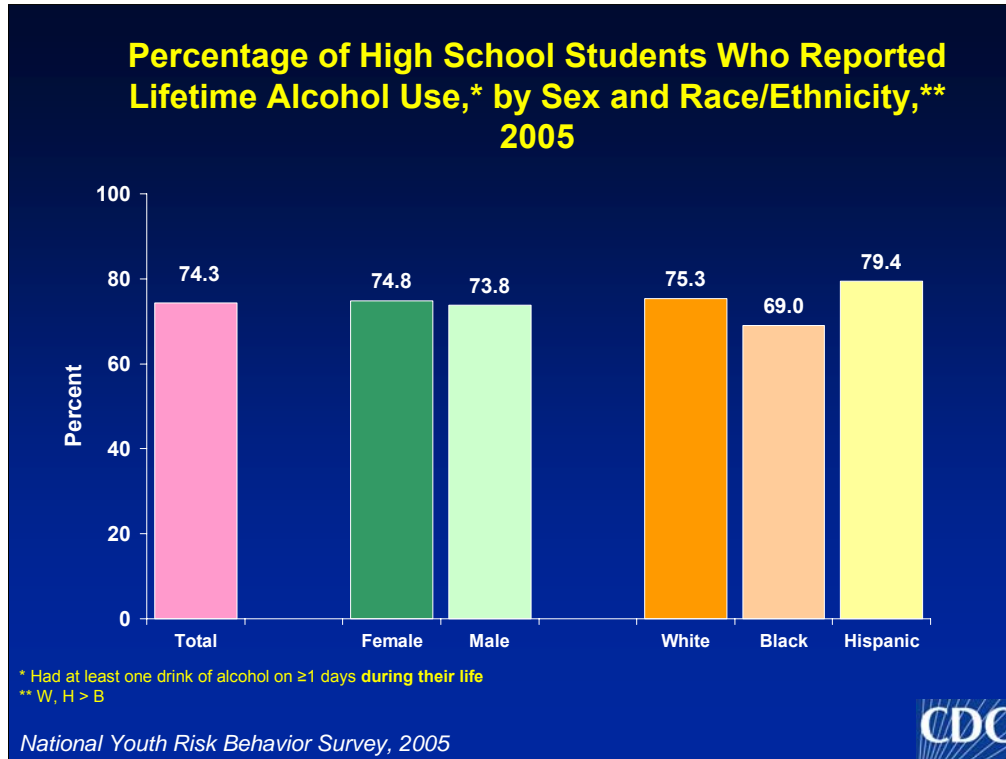
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1997 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students who had smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current tobacco use). During 1997 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current tobacco use). Prevalence ranged from 9.0% to 35.2% across state surveys (median: 27.8%) and from 10.3% to 23.5% across local surveys (median: 16.4%).



Nationwide in 2005, 74.3% of high school students had had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life (i.e., lifetime alcohol use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use,* 1991 – 2005



* Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 days during their life

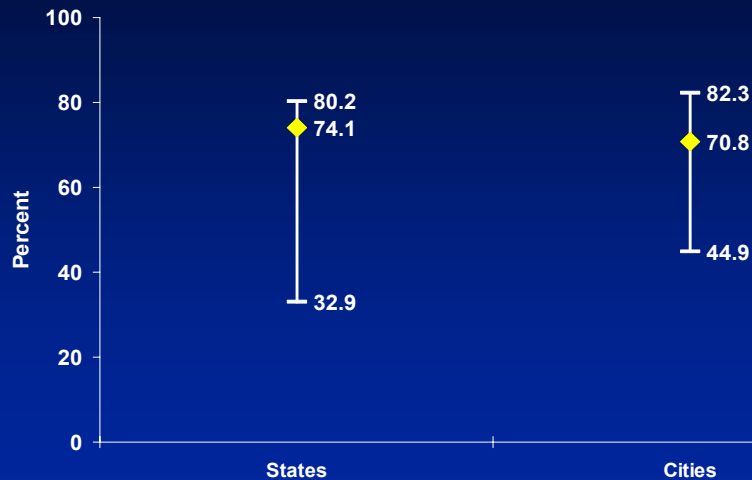
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Alcohol Use,* Across 33 States and 19 Cities, 2005



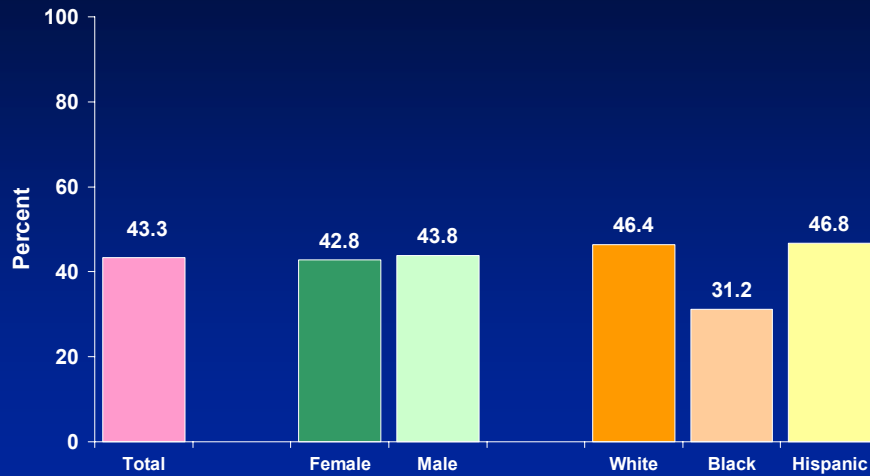
* Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 days during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life. Prevalence ranged from 32.9% to 80.2% across state surveys (median: 74.1%) and from 44.9% to 82.3% across local surveys (median: 70.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Alcohol Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



* Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 43.3% of high school students had had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use). Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Alcohol Use,* 1991 – 2005



* Had at least 1 drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

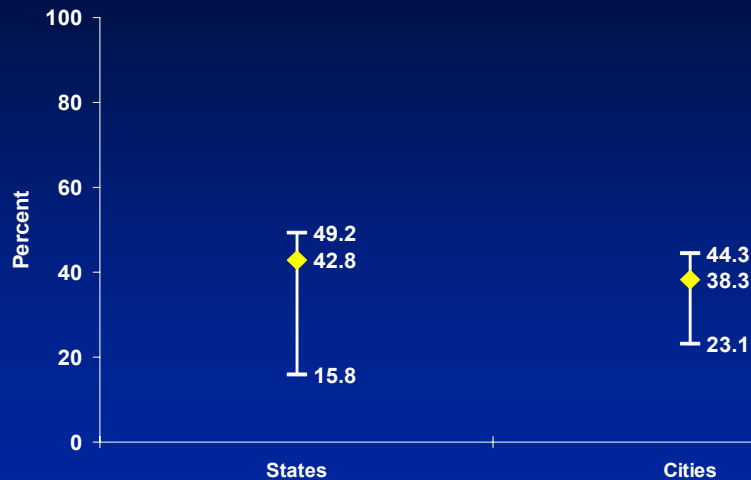
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Alcohol Use,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



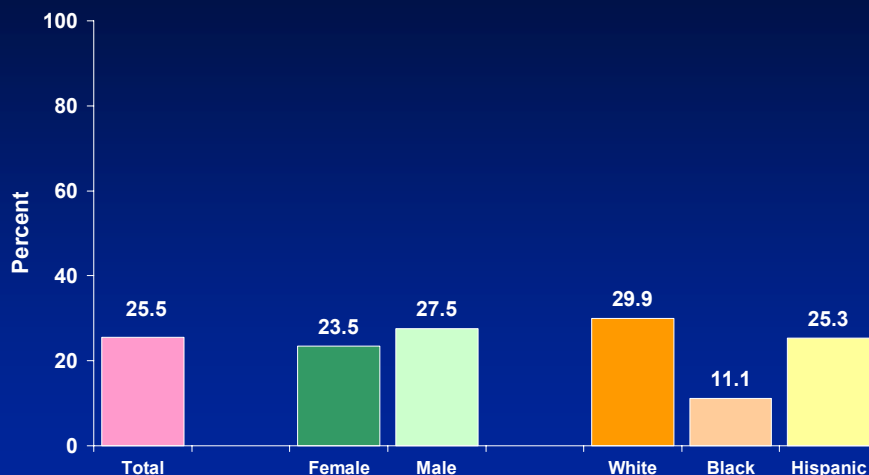
* Had at least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 15.8% to 49.2% across state surveys (median: 42.8%) and from 23.1% to 44.3% across local surveys (median: 38.3%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Episodic Heavy Drinking,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Had ≥ 5 drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 25.5% of high school students had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking). Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Episodic Heavy Drinking,* 1991 – 2005



* Had ≥ 5 drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

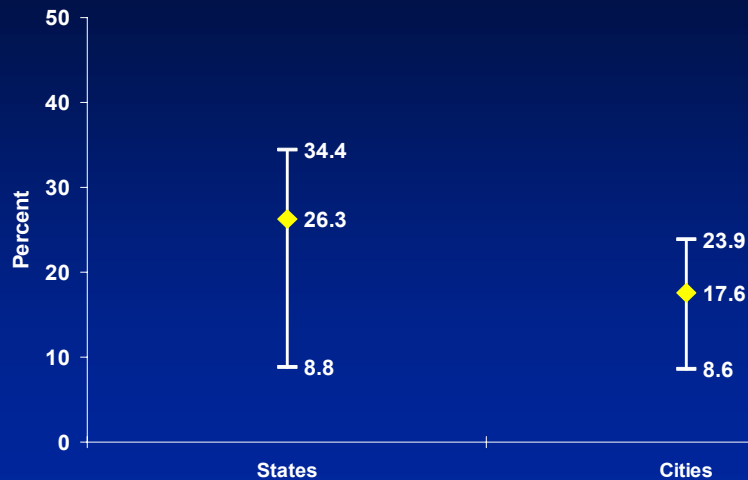
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Episodic Heavy Drinking,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005



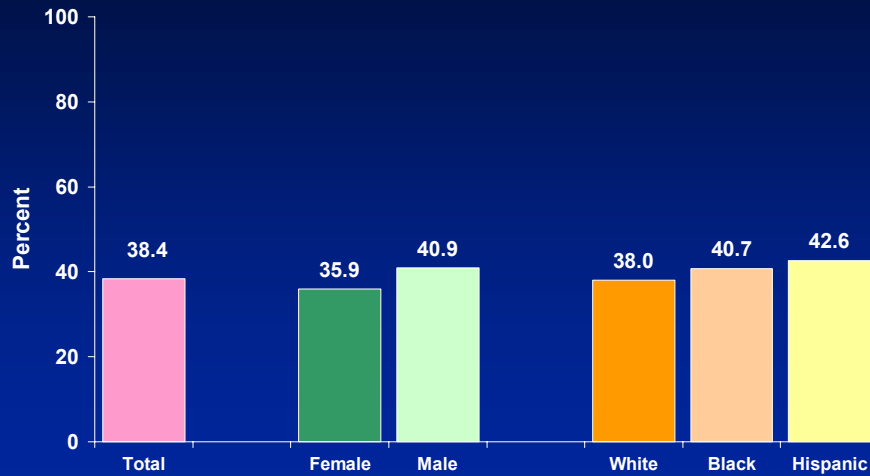
* Had ≥ 5 drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.8% to 34.4% across state surveys (median: 26.3%) and from 8.6% to 23.9% across local surveys (median: 17.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Marijuana Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* Used marijuana one or more times during their life

** M > F

*** H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 38.4% of high school students had used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime marijuana use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Marijuana Use,* 1991 – 2005



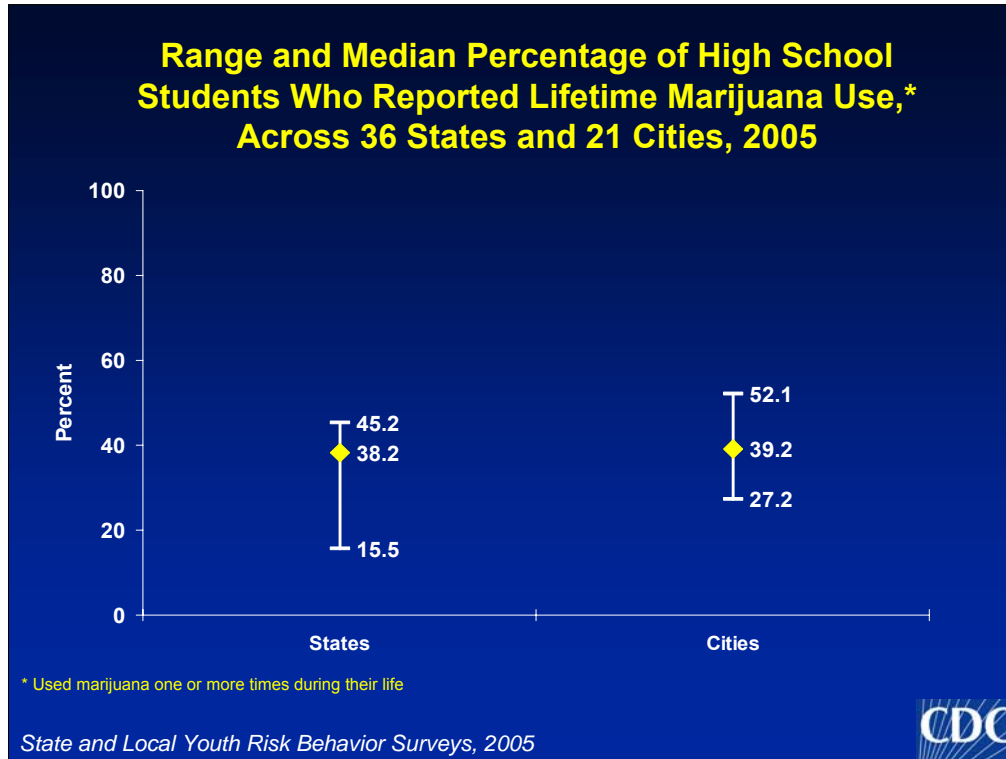
* Used marijuana one or more times during their life

¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

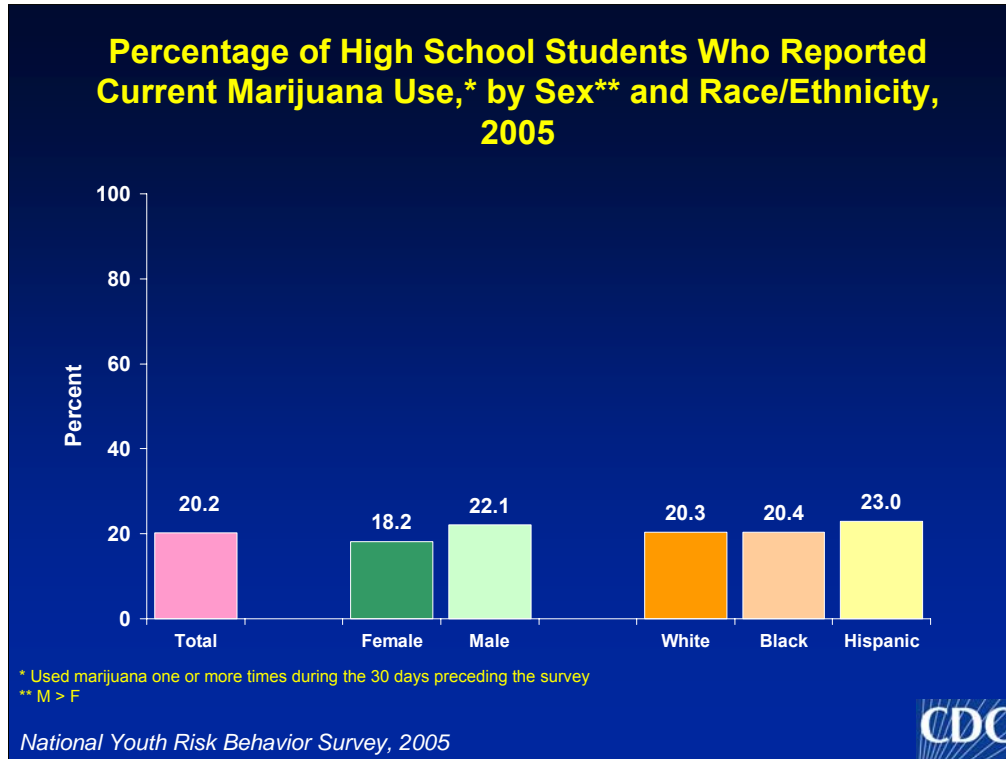
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used marijuana one or more times during their life. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had used marijuana one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 15.5% to 45.2% across state surveys (median: 38.2%) and from 27.2% to 52.1% across local surveys (median: 39.2%).



Nationwide in 2005, 20.2% of high school students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Marijuana Use,* 1991 – 2005



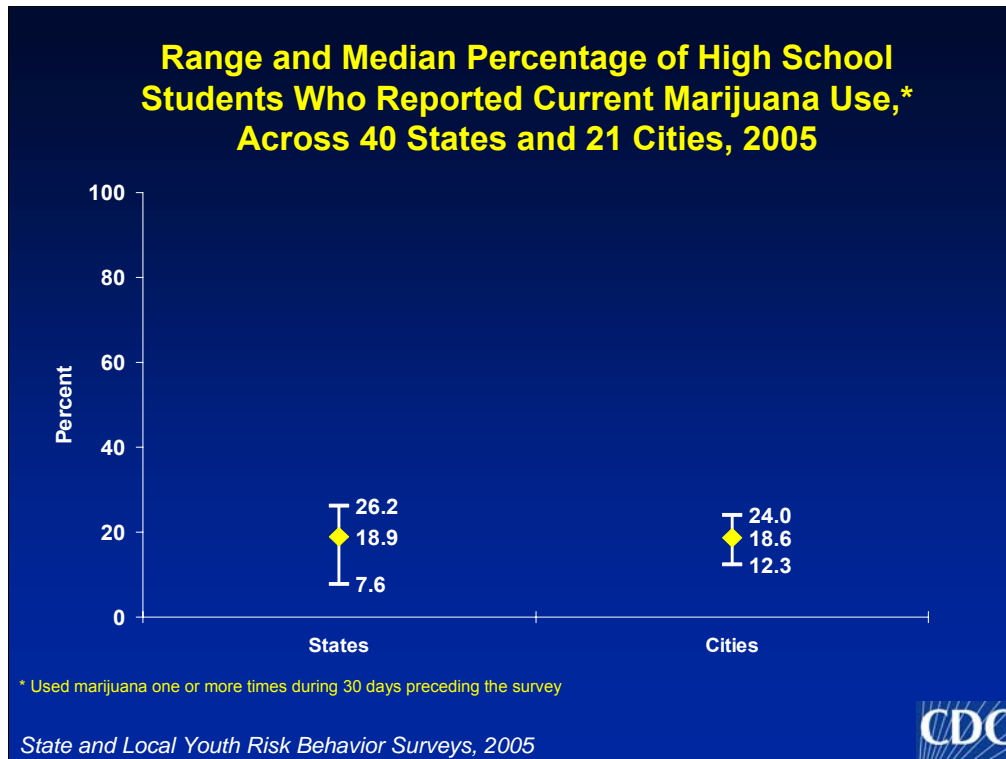
* Used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005

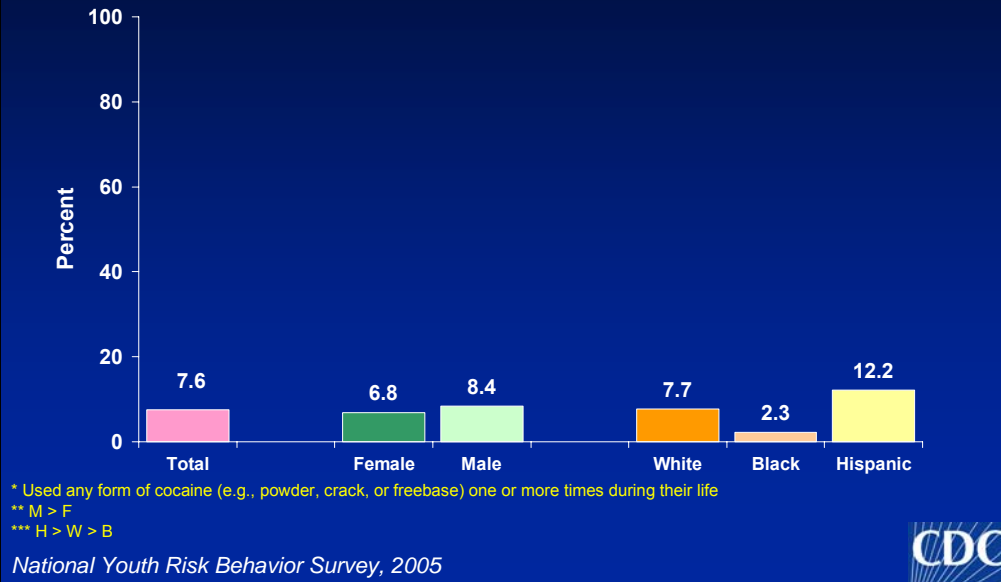


This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.



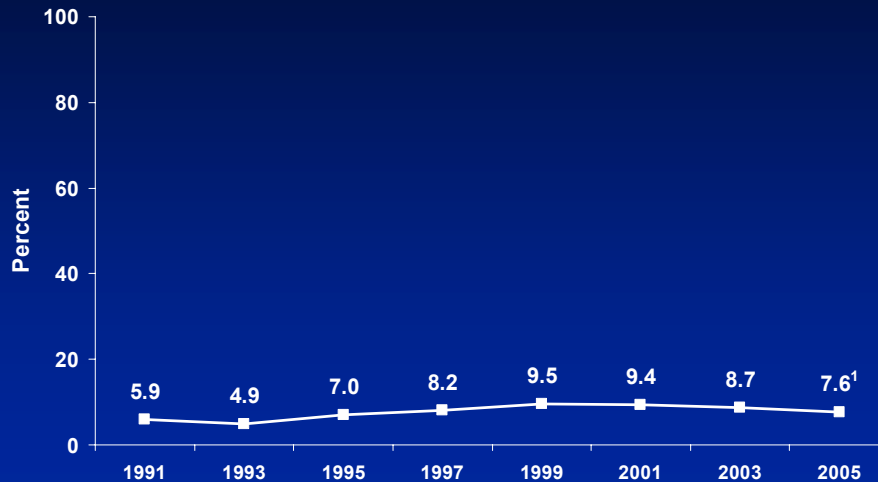
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 7.6% to 26.2% across state surveys (median: 18.9%) and from 12.3% to 24.0% across local surveys (median: 18.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cocaine Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 7.6% of high school students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime cocaine use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among male than female students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cocaine Use,* 1991 – 2005



* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life

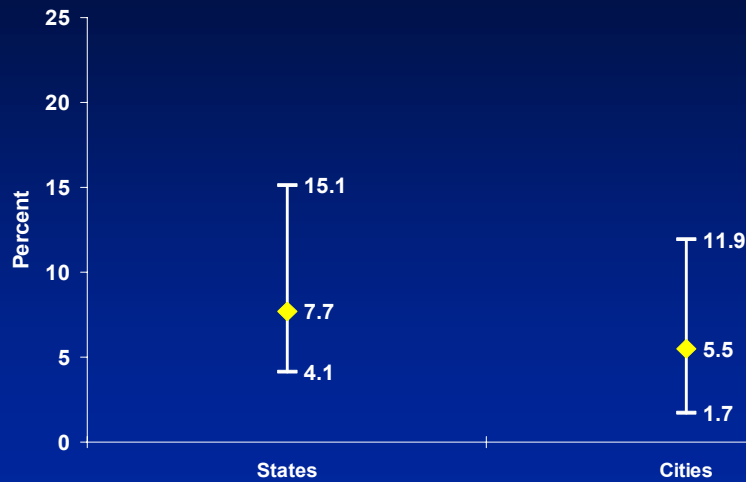
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Cocaine Use,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2005



* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 15.1% across state surveys (median: 7.7%) and from 1.7% to 11.9% across local surveys (median: 5.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cocaine Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

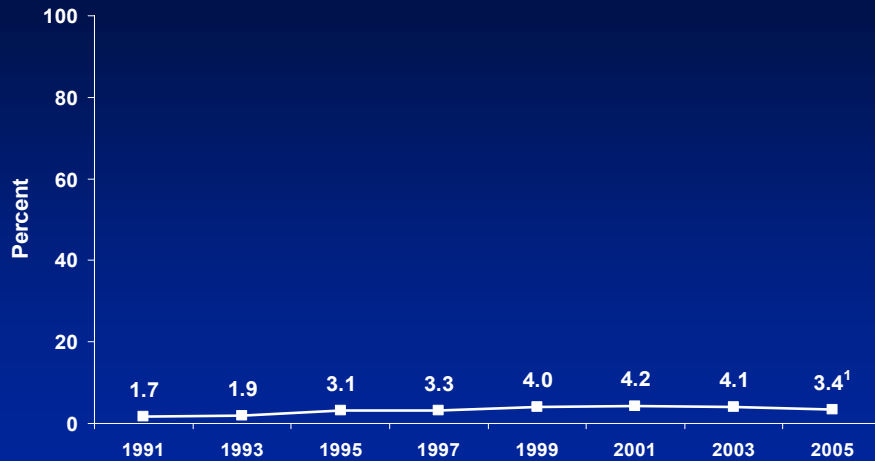
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 3.4% of high school students had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cocaine use). Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among male than female students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cocaine Use,* 1991 – 2005



* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

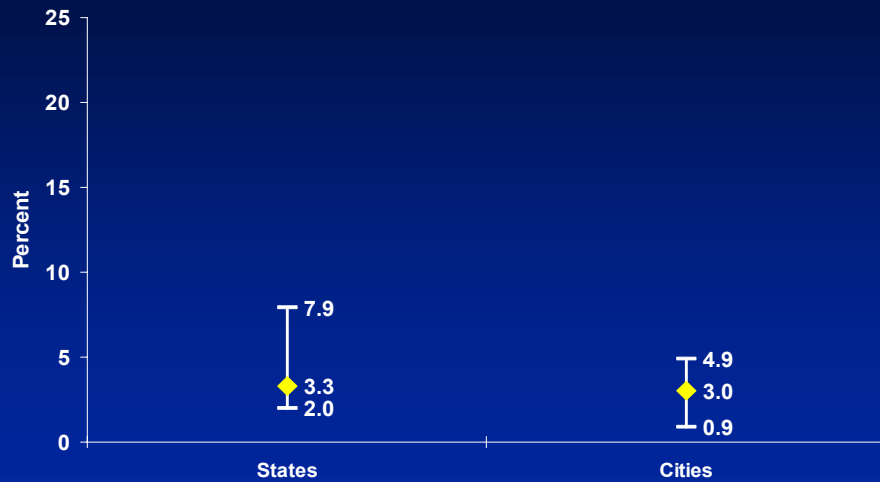
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Current Cocaine Use,* Across 37 States and 18 Cities, 2005



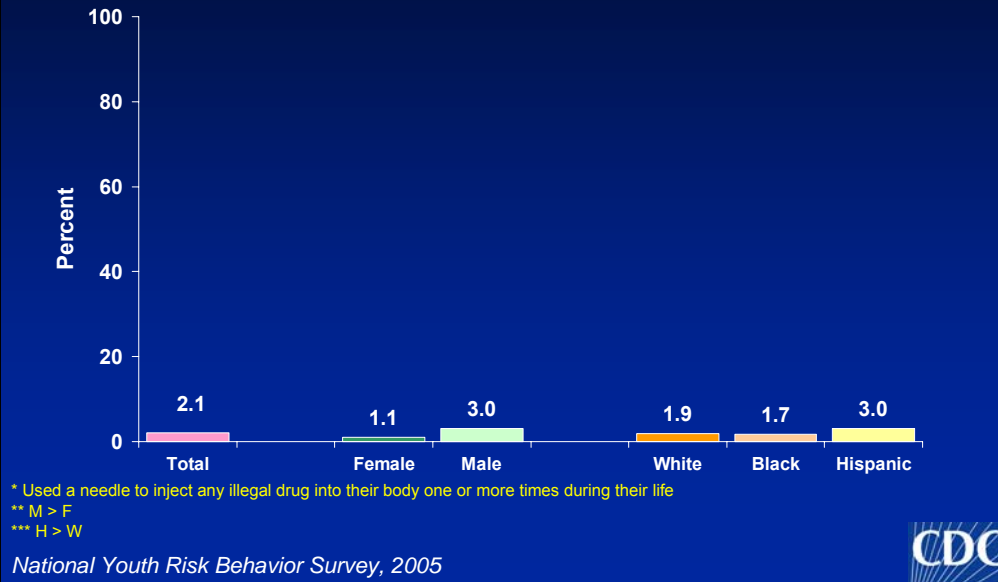
* Used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



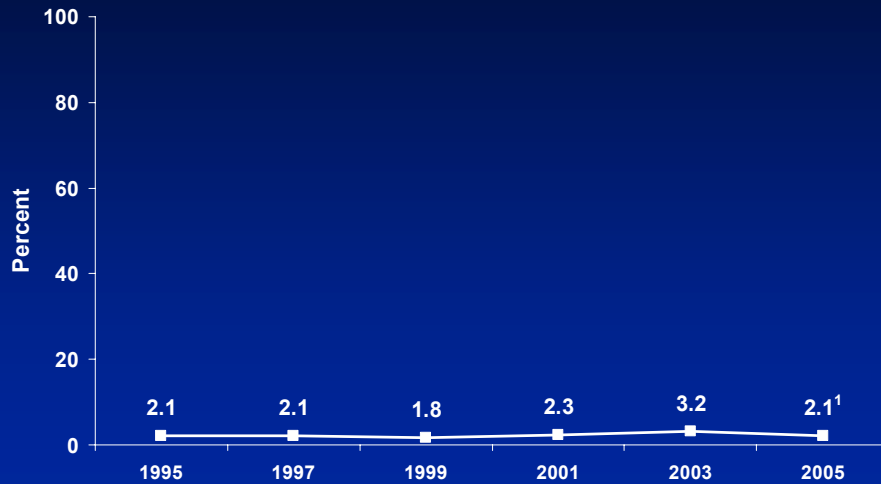
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 18 cities in 2005 who had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.0% to 7.9% across state surveys (median: 3.3%) and from 0.9% to 4.9% across local surveys (median: 3.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Injection Drug Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 2.1% of high school students had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal injection drug use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal injection drug use was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Injection Drug Use,* 1995 – 2005



* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life

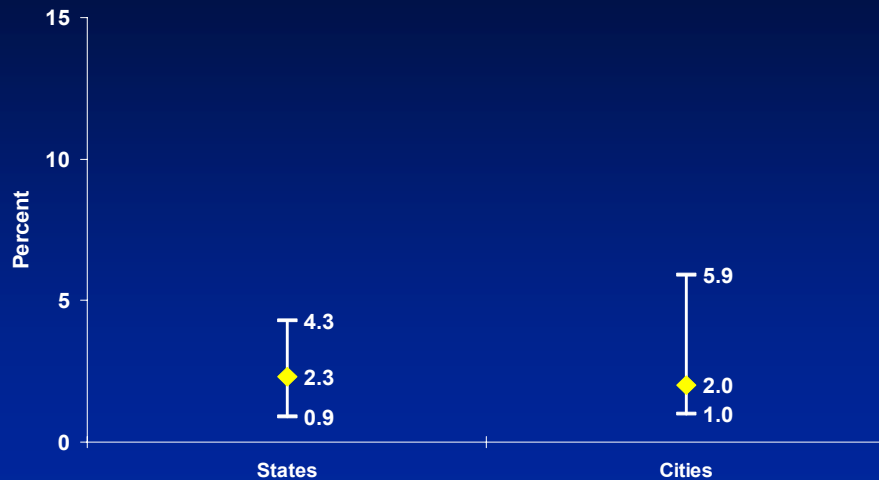
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life. During 1995 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Injection Drug Use,* Across 37 States and 19 Cities, 2005



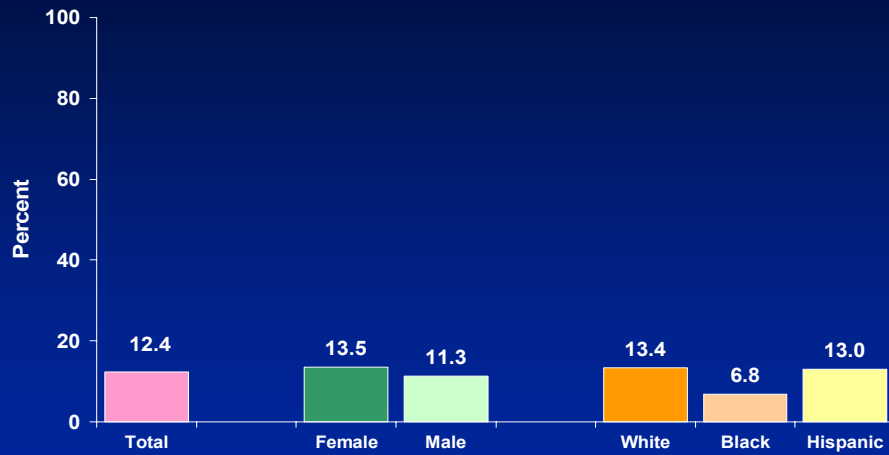
* Used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 0.9% to 4.3% across state surveys (median: 2.3%) and from 1.0% to 5.9% across local surveys (median: 2.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Inhalant Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life

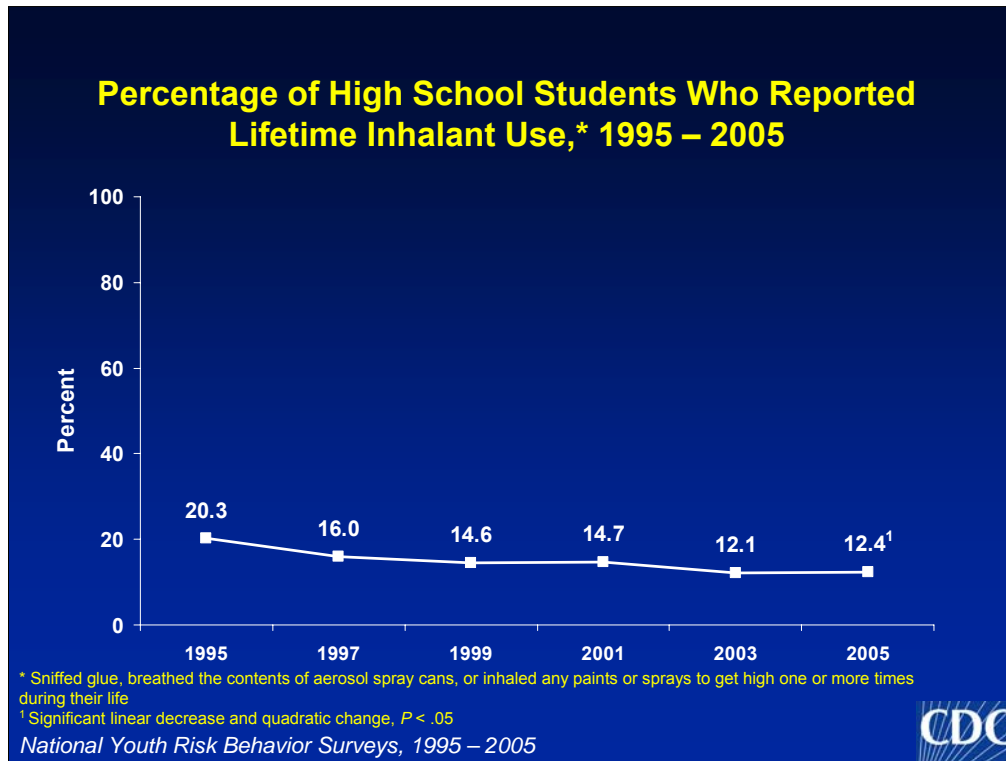
** F > M

*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

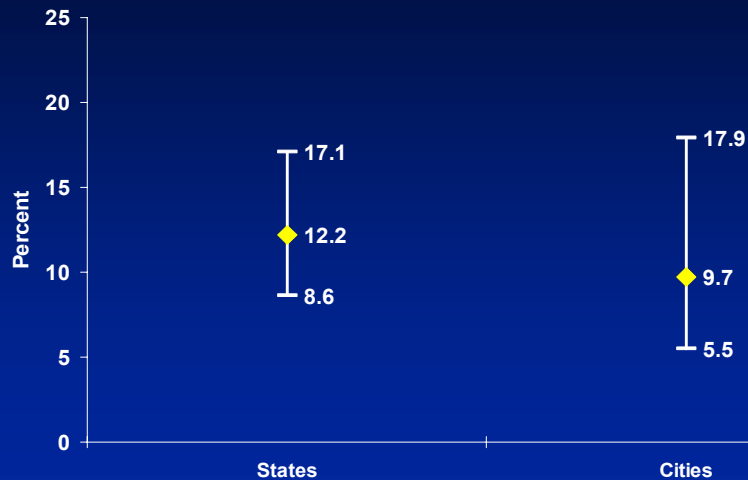


Nationwide in 2005, 12.4% of high school students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime inhalant use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among female than male students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life. During 1995 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Inhalant Use,* Across 36 States and 19 Cities, 2005



* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 8.6% to 17.1% across state surveys (median: 12.2%) and from 5.5% to 17.9% across local surveys (median: 9.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life

** M > F

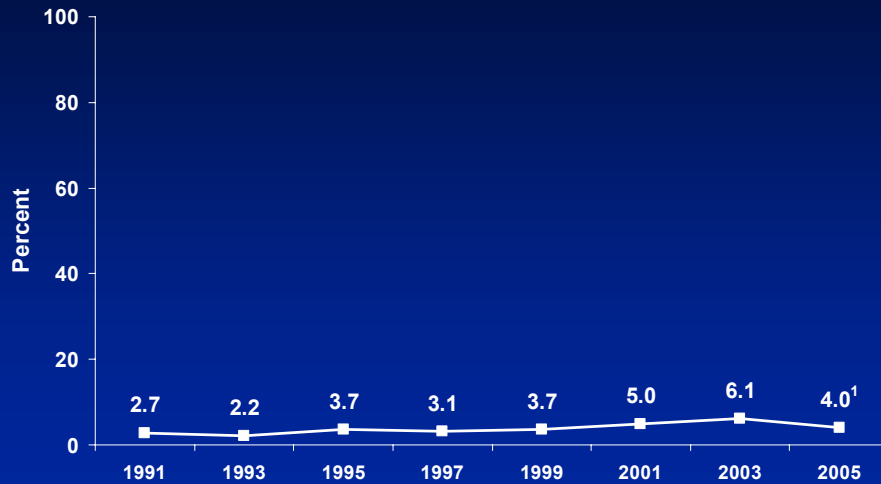
*** W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 4.0% of high school students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal steroid use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among male than female students, and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use,* 1991 – 2005



* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life

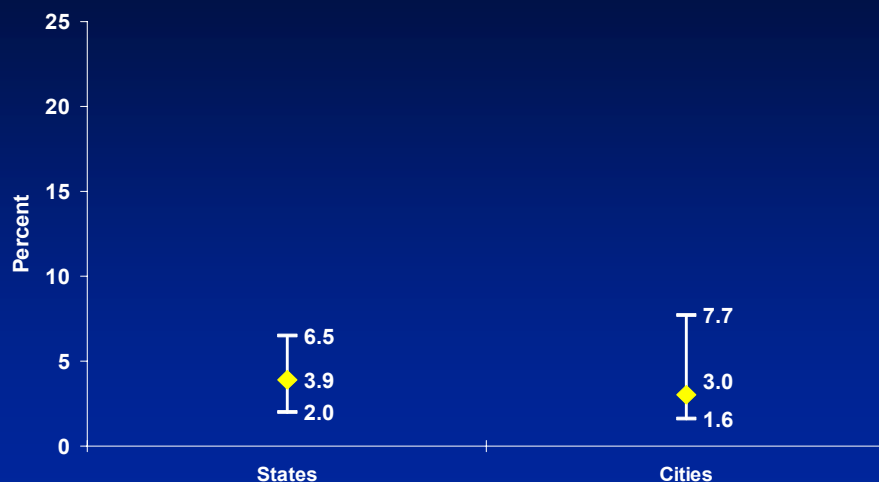
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use,* Across 38 States and 20 Cities, 2005



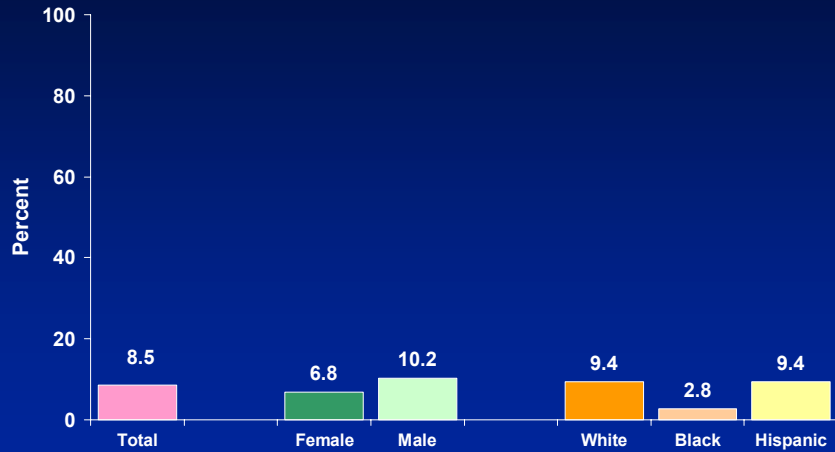
* Took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 2.0% to 6.5% across state surveys (median: 3.9%) and from 1.6% to 7.7% across local surveys (median: 3.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Hallucinogenic Drug Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life

** M > F

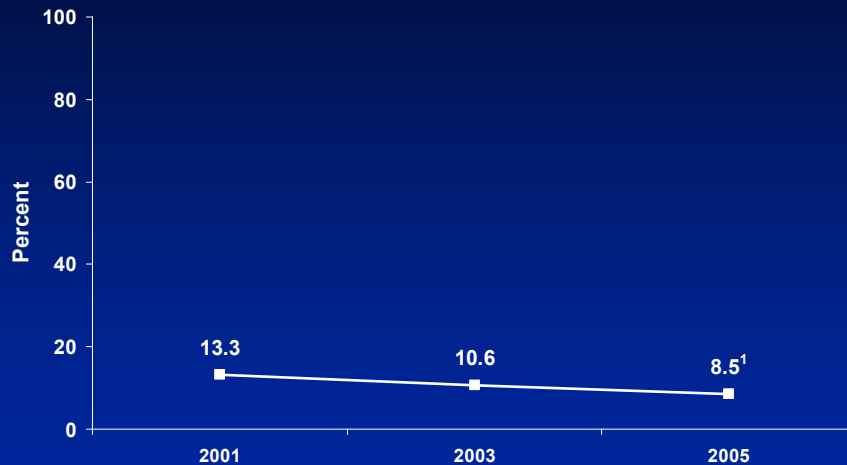
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 8.5% of high school students had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime hallucinogenic drug use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime hallucinogenic drug use was higher among male than female students, and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Hallucinogenic Drug Use,* 2001 – 2005



* Used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life

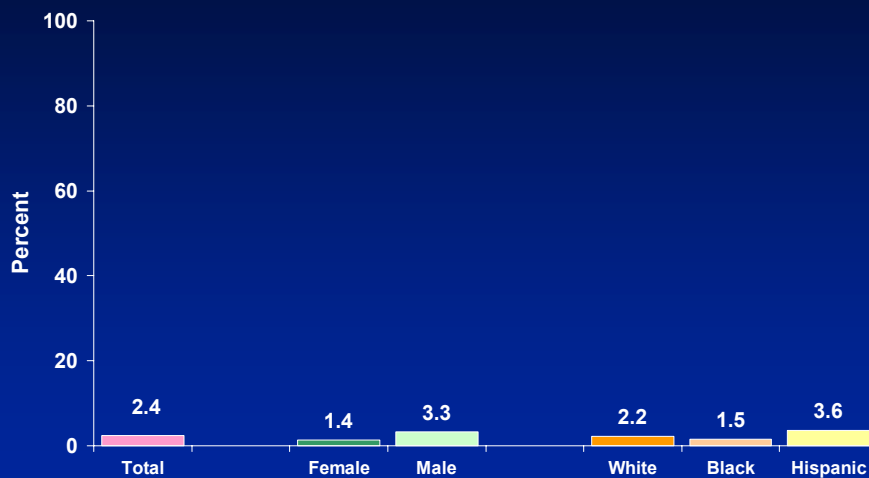
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 –



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used hallucinogenic drugs (e.g., LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms) one or more times during their life. During 2001 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Heroin Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, *** 2005**



* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life

** M > F

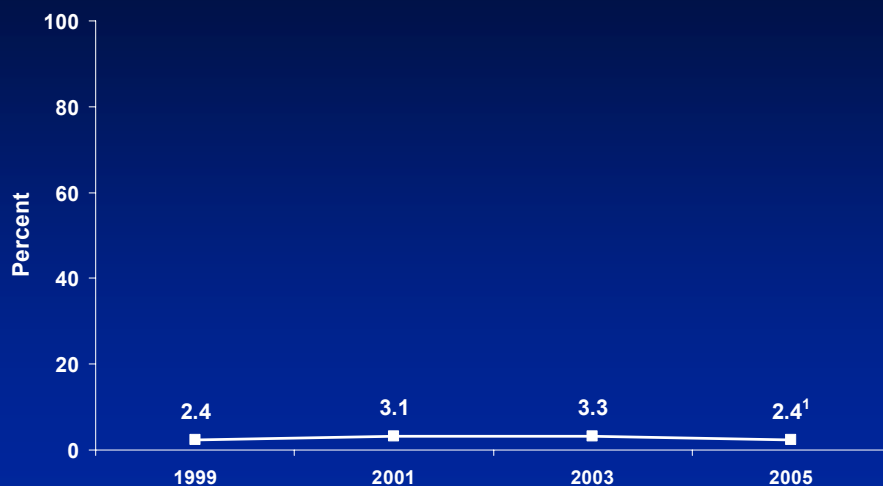
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 2.4% of high school students had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime heroin use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among male than female students, and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Heroin Use,* 1999 – 2005



* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life

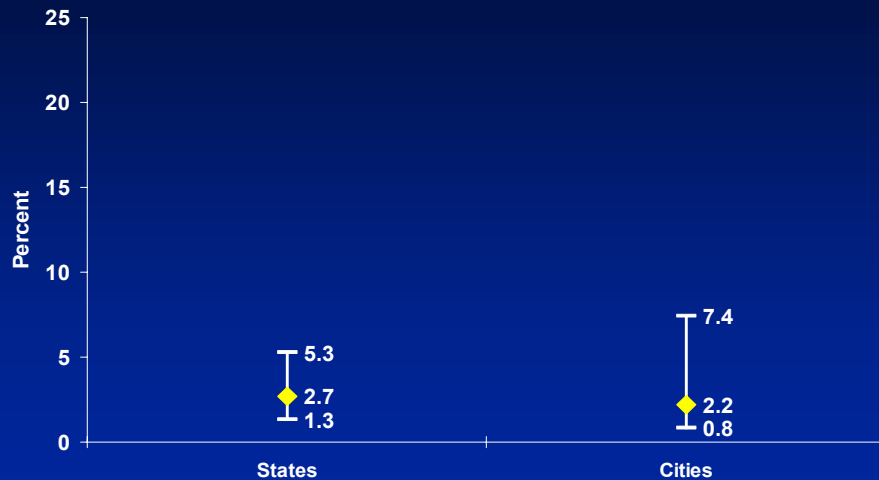
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Heroin Use,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2005



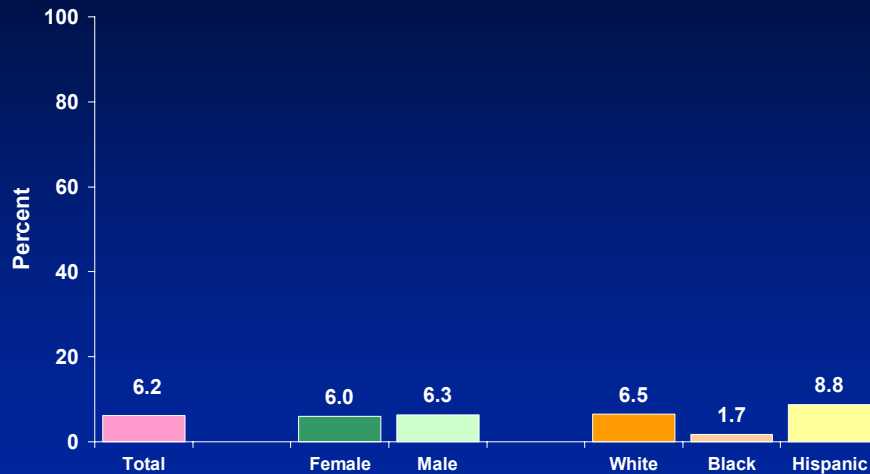
* Used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White") one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 1.3% to 5.3% across state surveys (median: 2.7%) and from 0.8% to 7.4% across local surveys (median: 2.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life

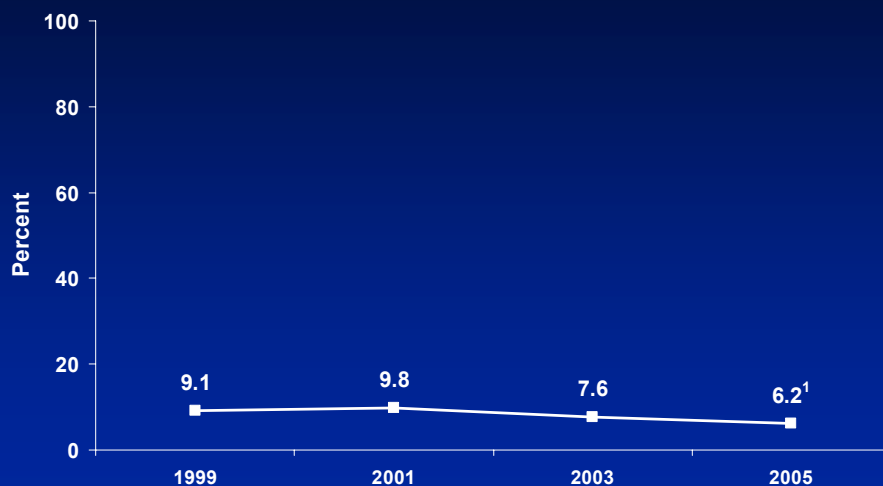
** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.2% of high school students had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime methamphetamine use). The prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among white and Hispanic than black students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use,* 1999 – 2005



* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life

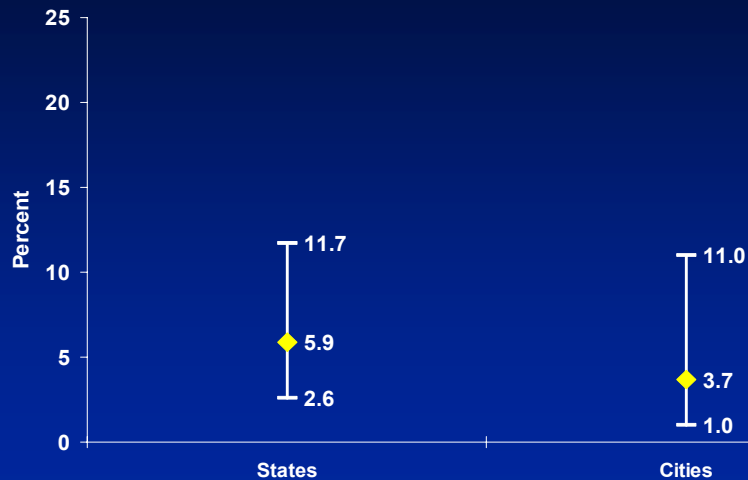
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life. During 1999 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005



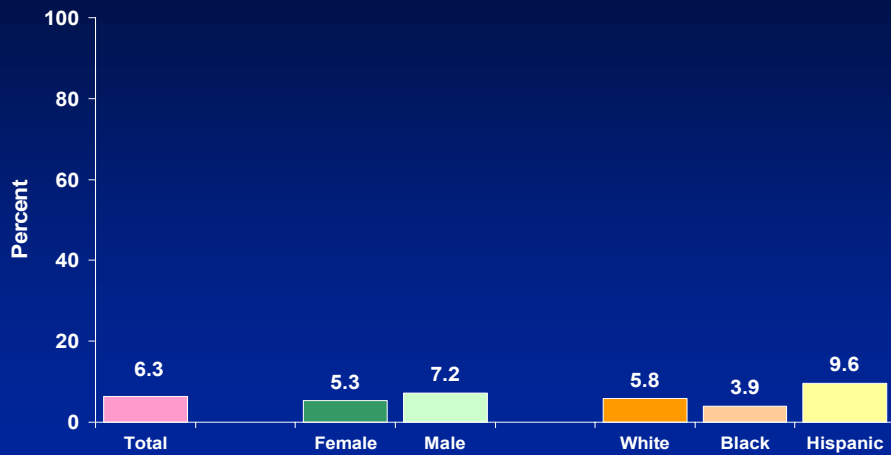
* Used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice") one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice”) one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 2.6% to 11.7% across state surveys (median: 5.9%) and from 1.0% to 11.0% across local surveys (median: 3.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Ecstasy Use,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life

** M > F

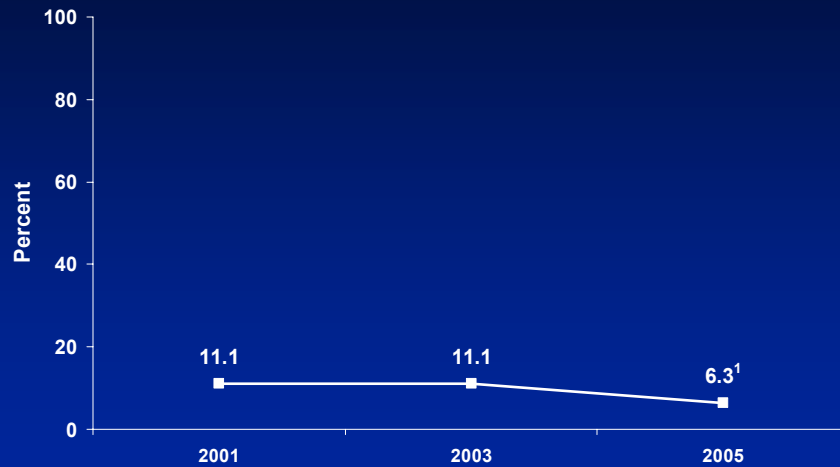
*** H > W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.3% of high school students had used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime ecstasy use). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among male than female students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Ecstasy Use,* 2001 – 2005



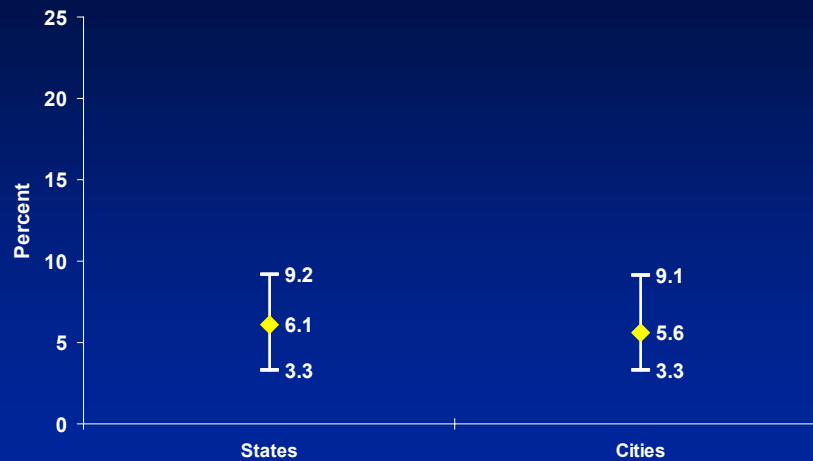
* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2001 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of students over time who had used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life. During 2001 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Reported Lifetime Ecstasy Use,* Across 34 States and 16 Cities, 2005



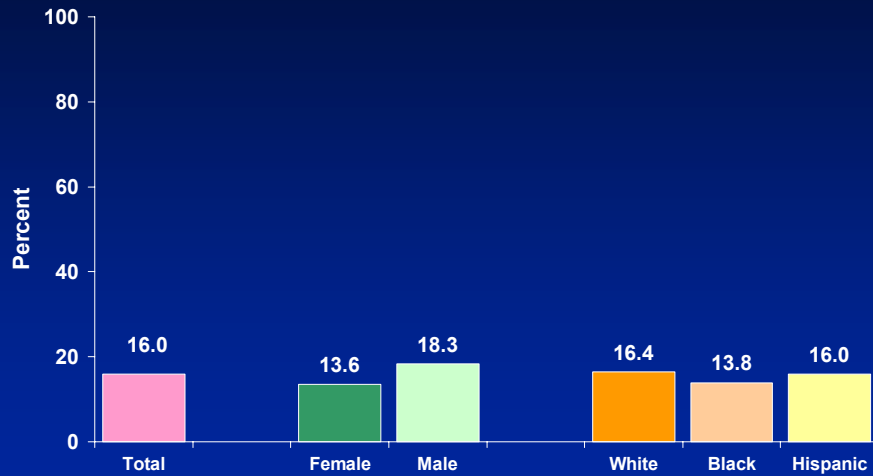
* Used ecstasy (also called "MDMA") one or more times during their life

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 16 cities in 2005 who had used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life. Prevalence ranged from 3.3% to 9.2% across state surveys (median: 6.1%) and from 3.3% to 9.1% across local surveys (median: 5.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



* M > F
** W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 16.0% of high school students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male than female students and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991 – 2005



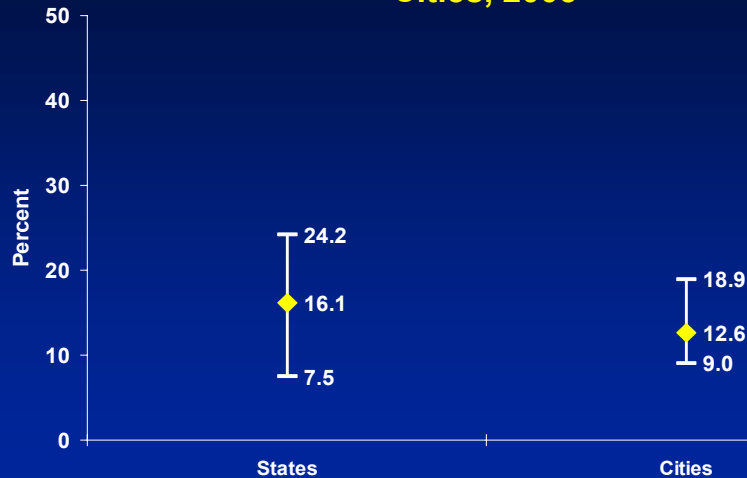
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked a Whole Cigarette for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005

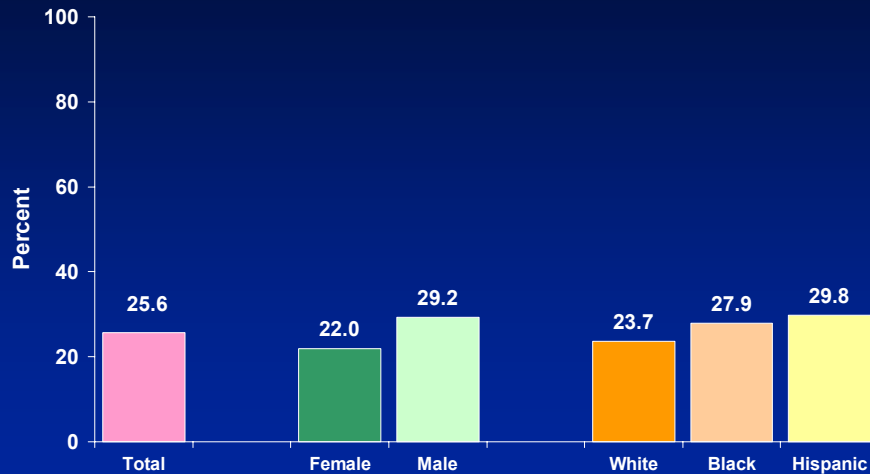


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 7.5% to 24.2% across state surveys (median: 16.1%) and from 9.0% to 18.9% across local surveys (median: 12.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Other than a few sips

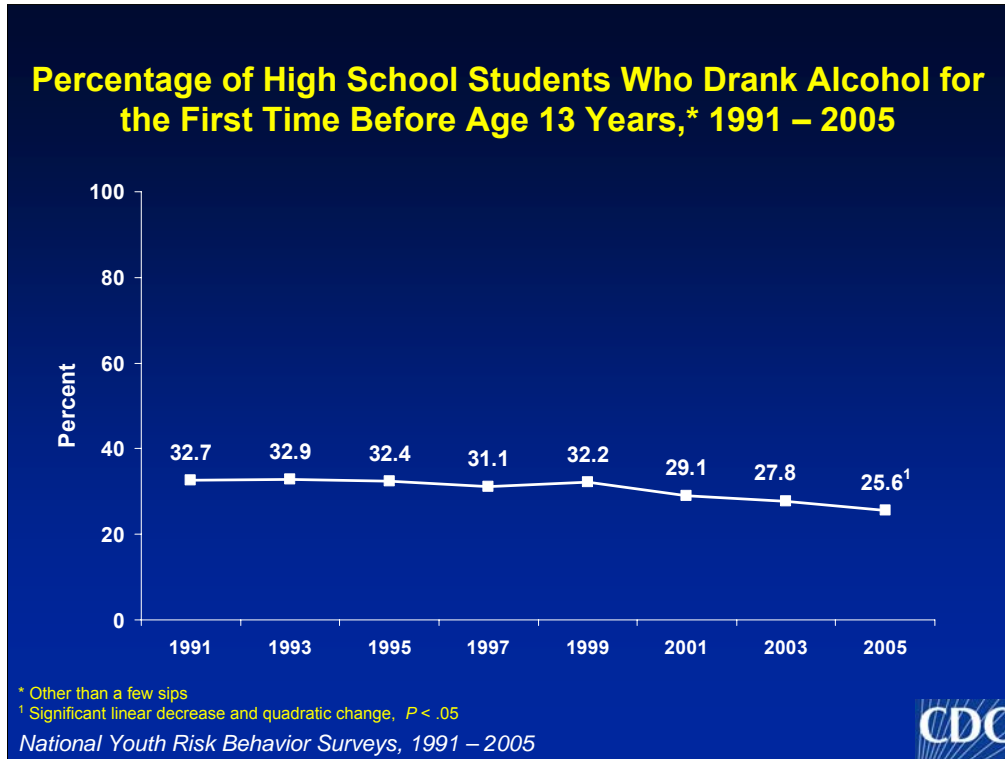
** M > F

*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

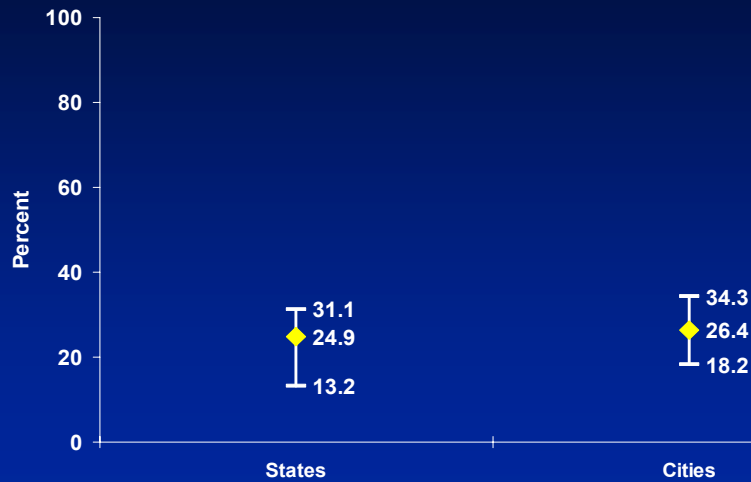


Nationwide in 2005, 25.6% of high school students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk alcohol before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol for the First Time Before Age 13 Years,* Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005

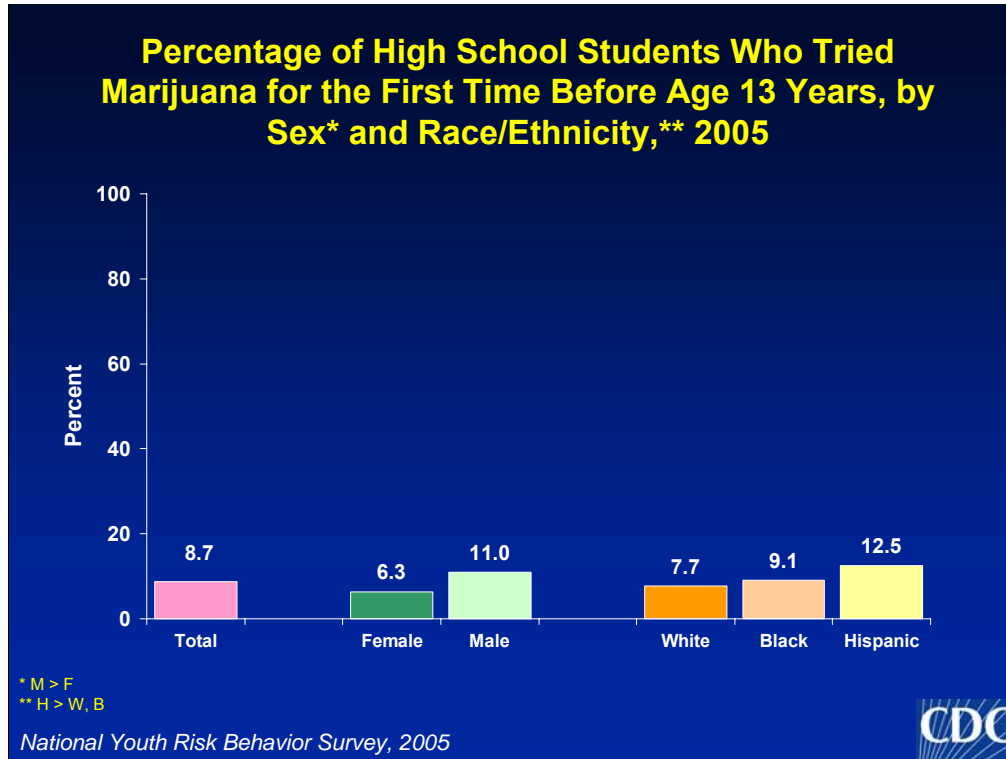


* Other than a few sips

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

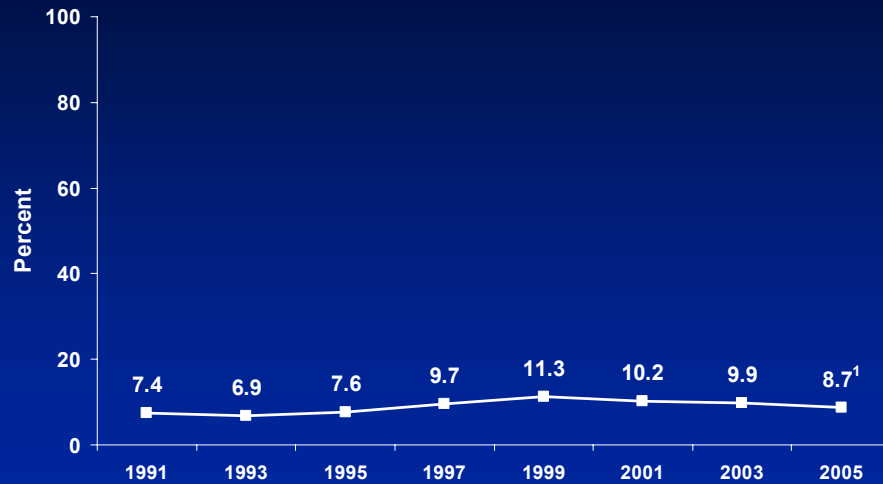


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had drunk alcohol for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 13.2% to 31.1% across state surveys (median: 24.9%) and from 18.2% to 34.3% across local surveys (median: 26.4%).



Nationwide in 2005, 8.7% of high school students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana For the First Time Before Age 13 Years, 1991 – 2005



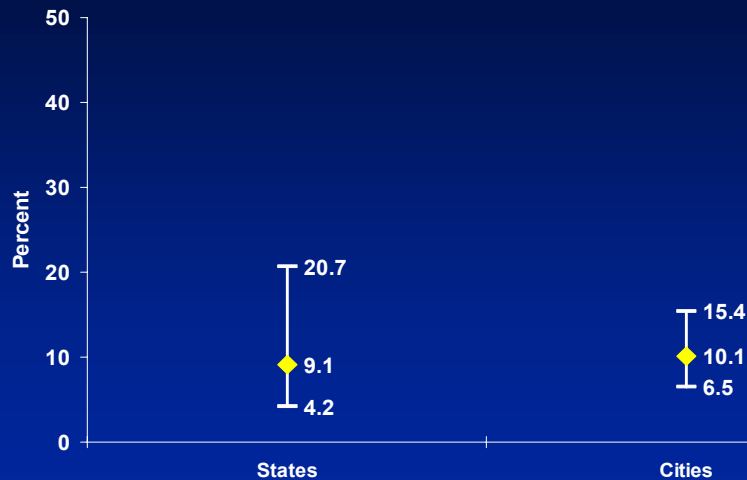
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, Across 40 States and 21 Cities, 2005

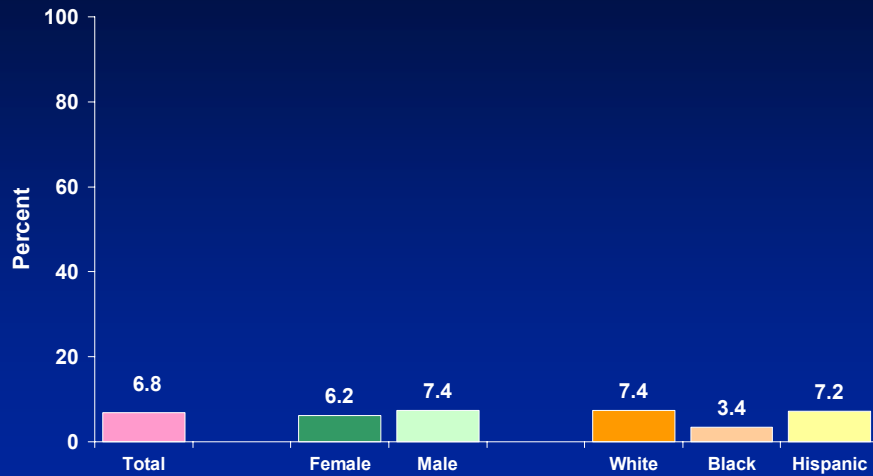


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 4.2% to 20.7% across state surveys (median: 9.1%) and from 6.5% to 15.4% across local surveys (median: 10.1%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

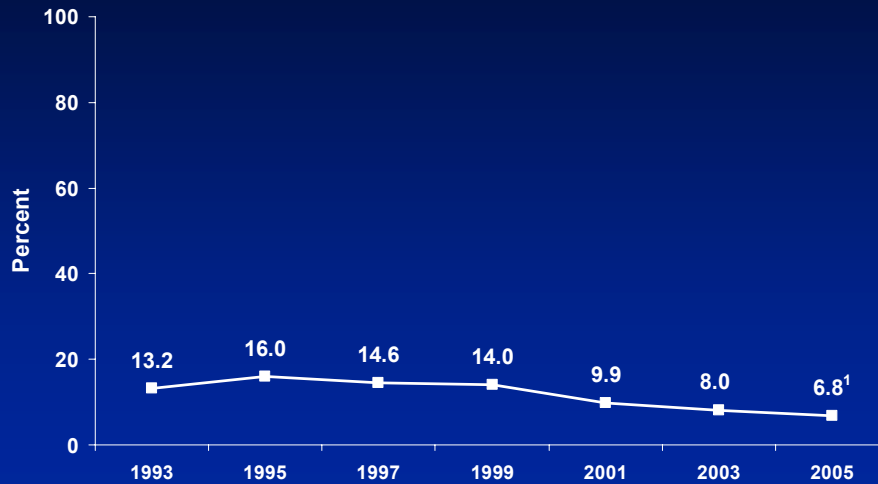
** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.8% of high school students had smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property,* 1993 – 2005



* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

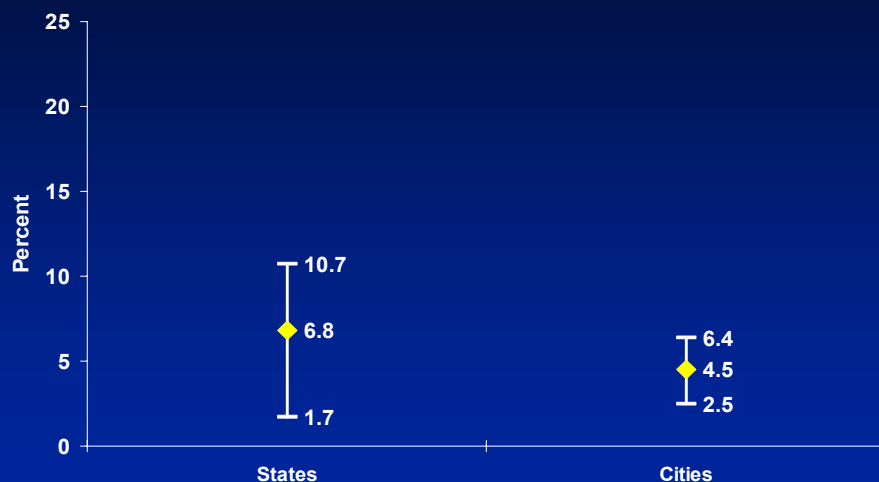
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Smoked Cigarettes on School Property,* Across 35 States and 20 Cities, 2005



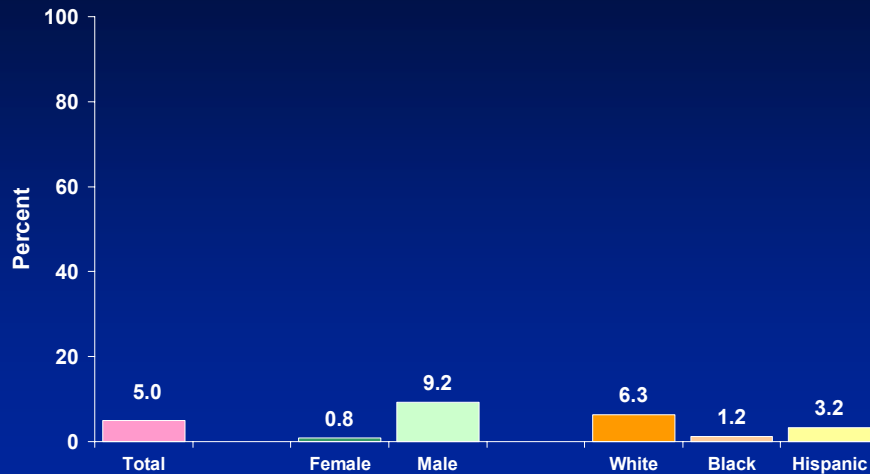
* On ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.7% to 10.7% across state surveys (median: 6.8%) and from 2.5% to 6.4% across local surveys (median: 4.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

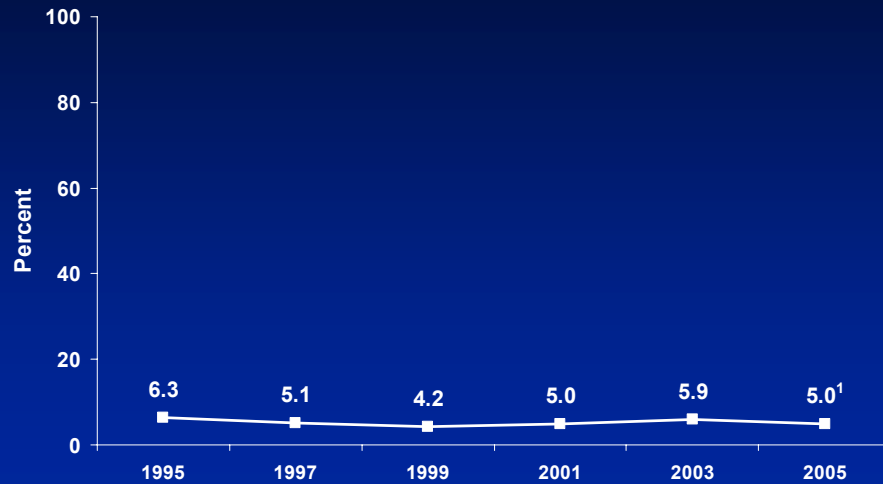
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 5.0% of high school students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco on school property was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property,* 1995 – 2005



* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

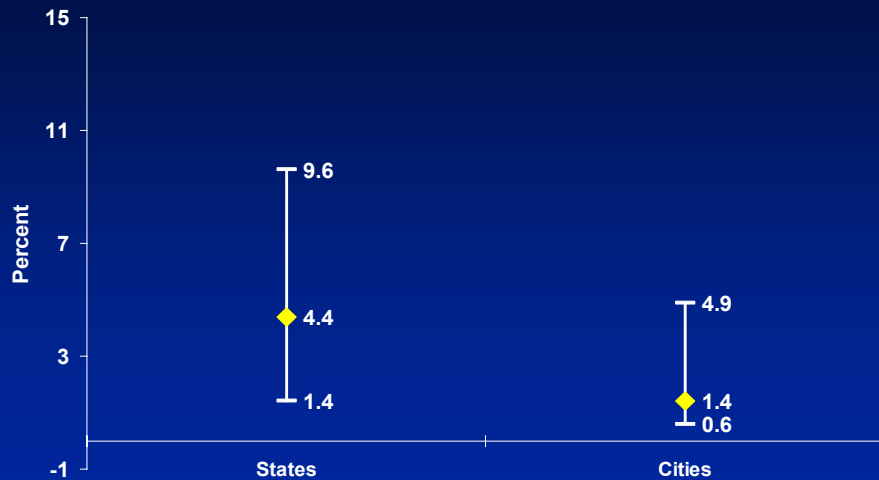
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1995 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Smokeless Tobacco on School Property,* Across 30 States and 17 Cities, 2005



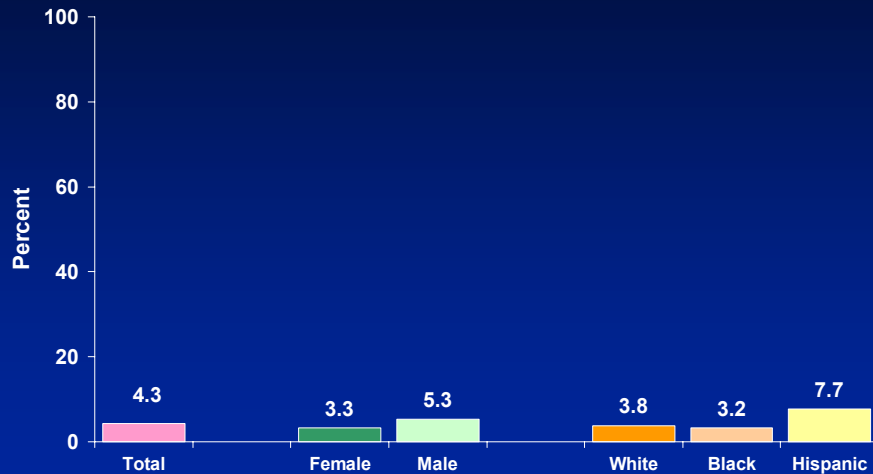
* Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 17 cities in 2005 who had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.4% to 9.6% across state surveys (median: 4.4%) and from 0.6% to 4.9% across local surveys (median: 1.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* At least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

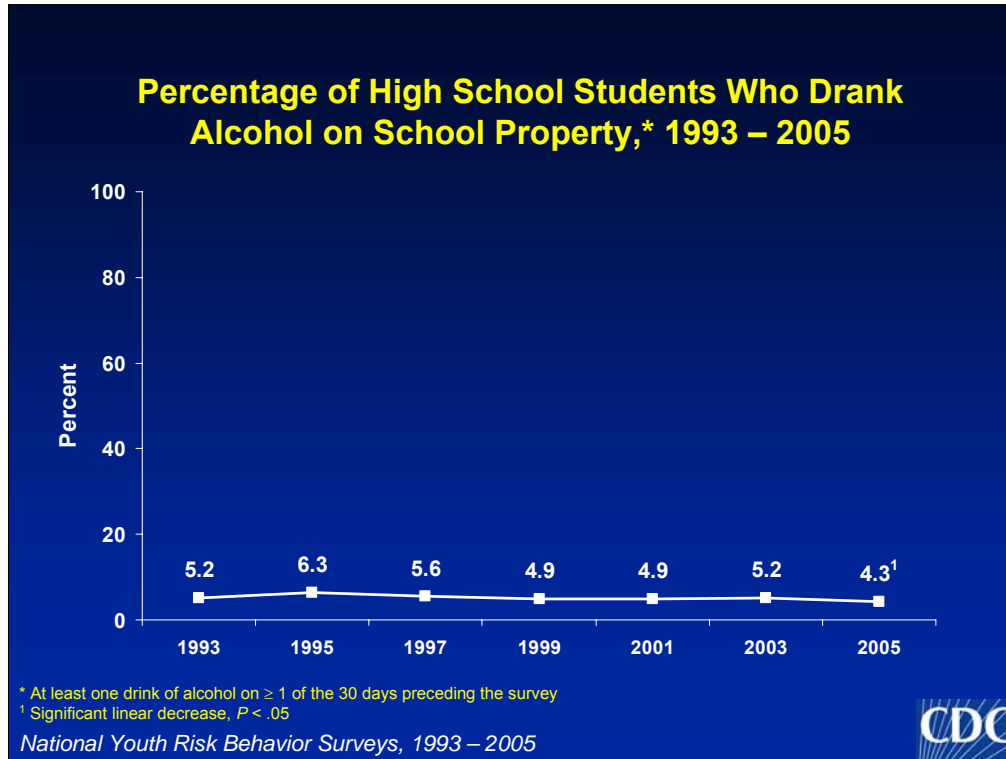
** M > F

*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

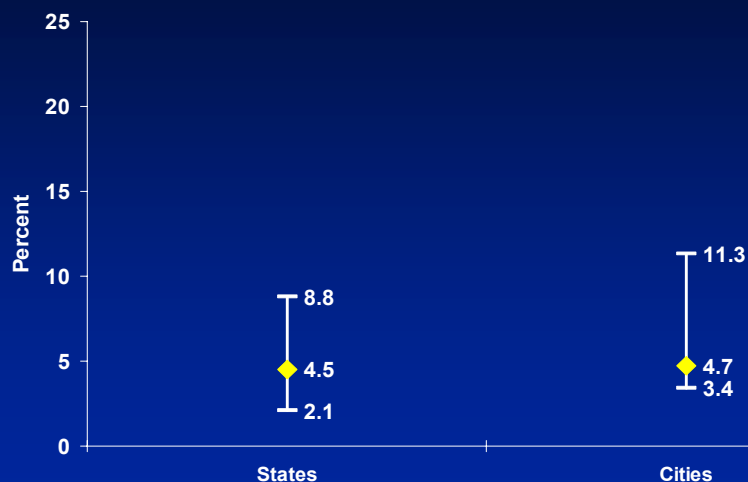


Nationwide in 2005, 4.3% of high school students had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk alcohol on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol on School Property,* Across 38 States and 20 Cities, 2005



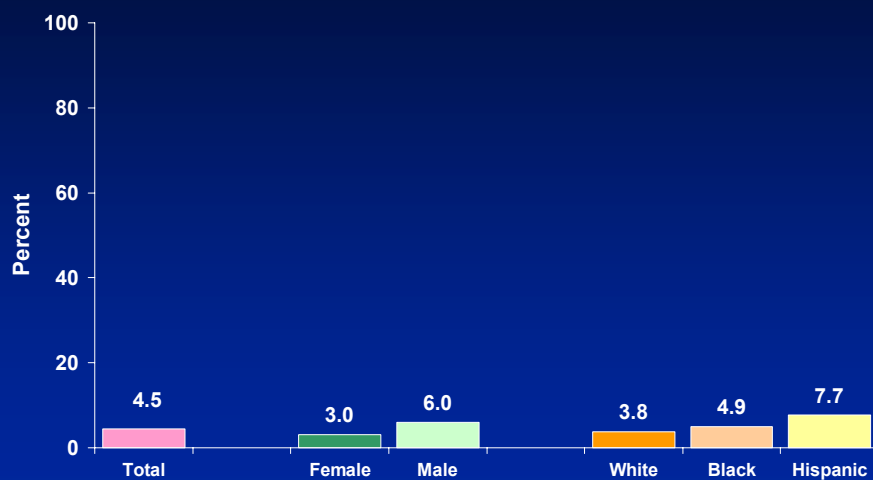
* At least one drink of alcohol on ≥ 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had drunk alcohol on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 2.1% to 8.8% across state surveys (median: 4.5%) and from 3.4% to 11.3% across local surveys (median: 4.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana on School Property,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F

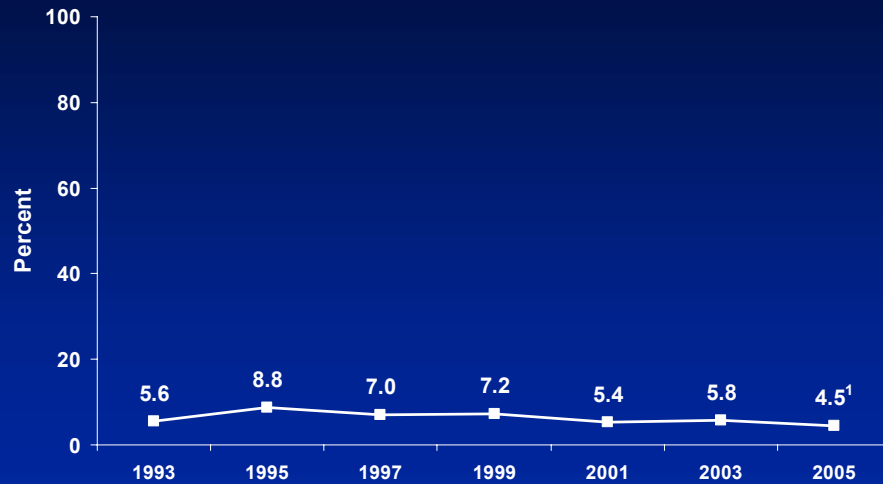
*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 4.5% of high school students had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having used marijuana on school property was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana on School Property,* 1993 – 2005



* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

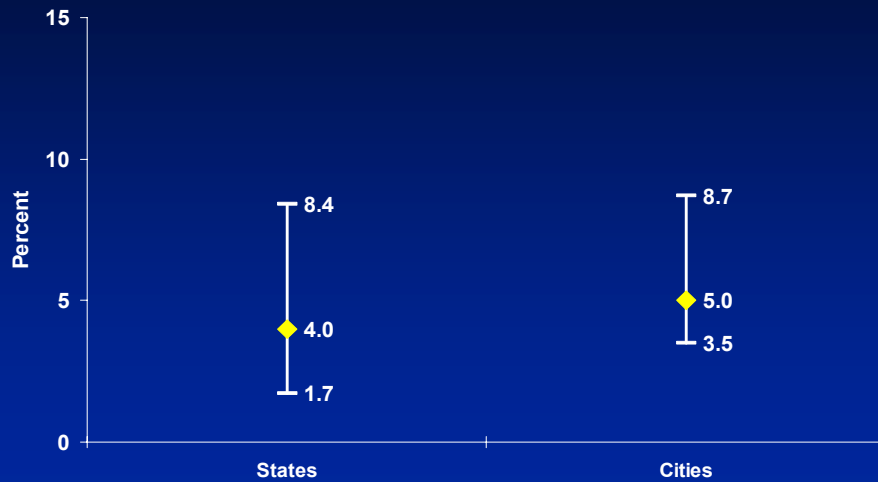
[†] Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Marijuana on School Property,* Across 38 States and 20 Cities, 2005



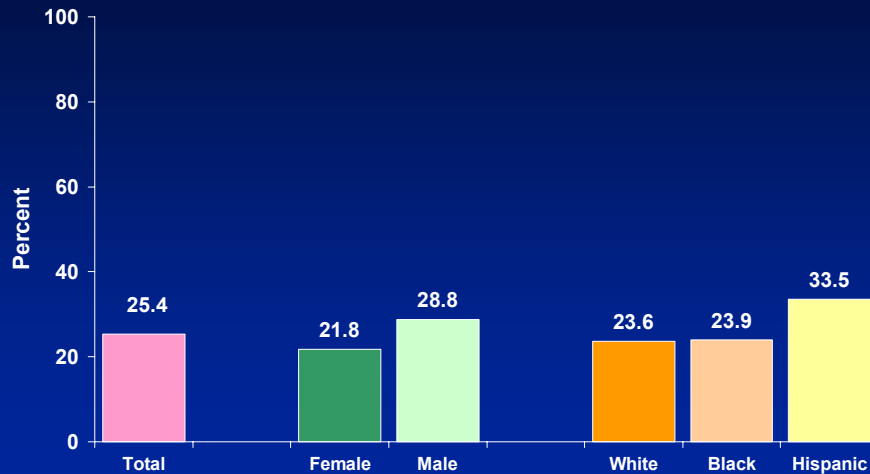
* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 1.7% to 8.4% across state surveys (median: 4.0%) and from 3.5% to 8.7% across local surveys (median: 5.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug by Someone on School Property,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* During the 12 months preceding the survey

** M > F

*** H > W, B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 25.4% of high school students had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white and black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug by Someone on School Property,* 1993 – 2005



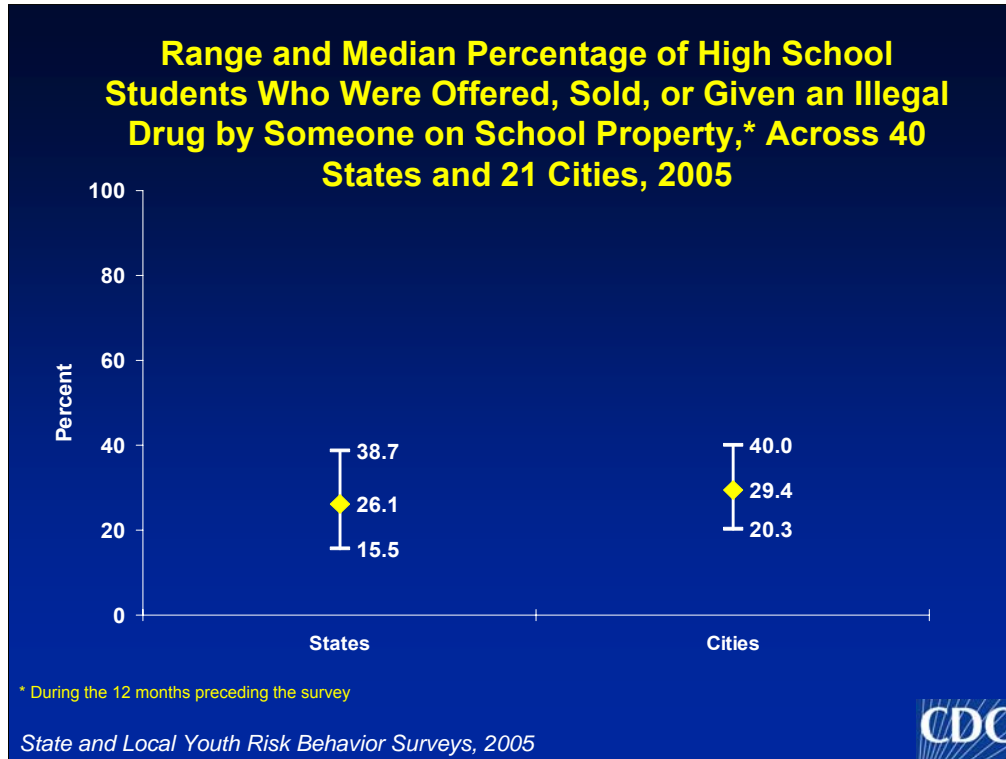
* During the 12 months preceding the survey

¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1993 – 2005

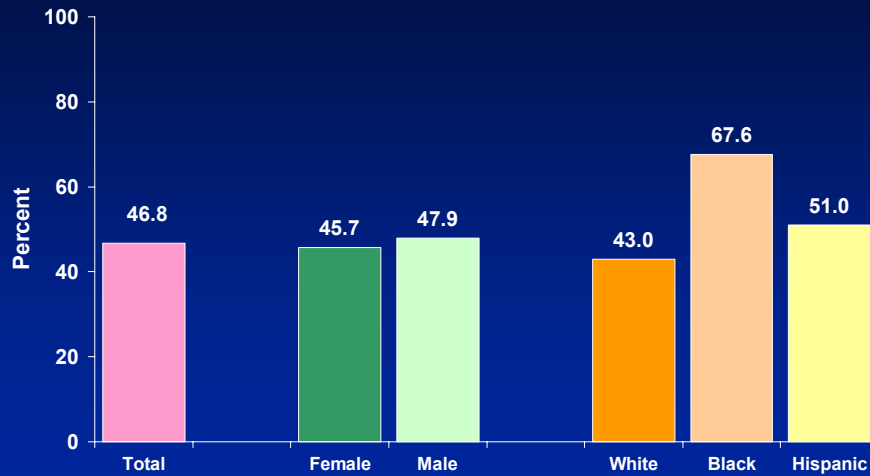


This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1993 to 2005, no significant change was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 40 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 15.5% to 38.7% across state surveys (median: 26.1%) and from 20.3% to 40.0% across local surveys (median: 29.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,* 2005



* B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 46.8% of high school students had had sexual intercourse during their life. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among black than white and Hispanic students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, 1991 – 2005



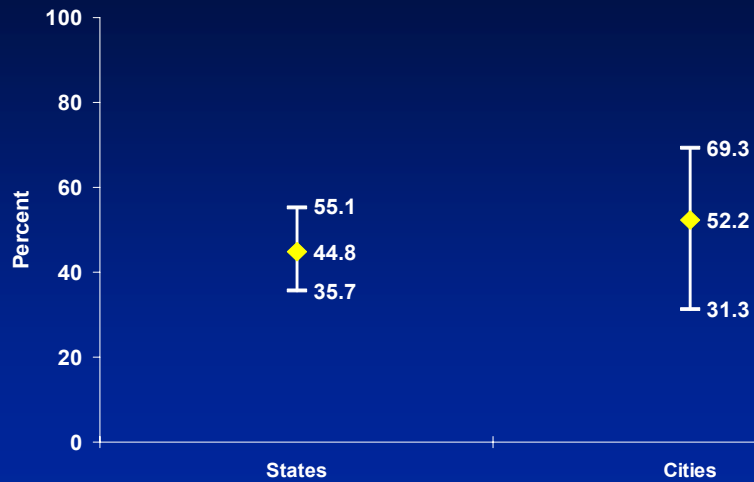
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse during their life. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, Across 35 States and 21 Cities, 2005

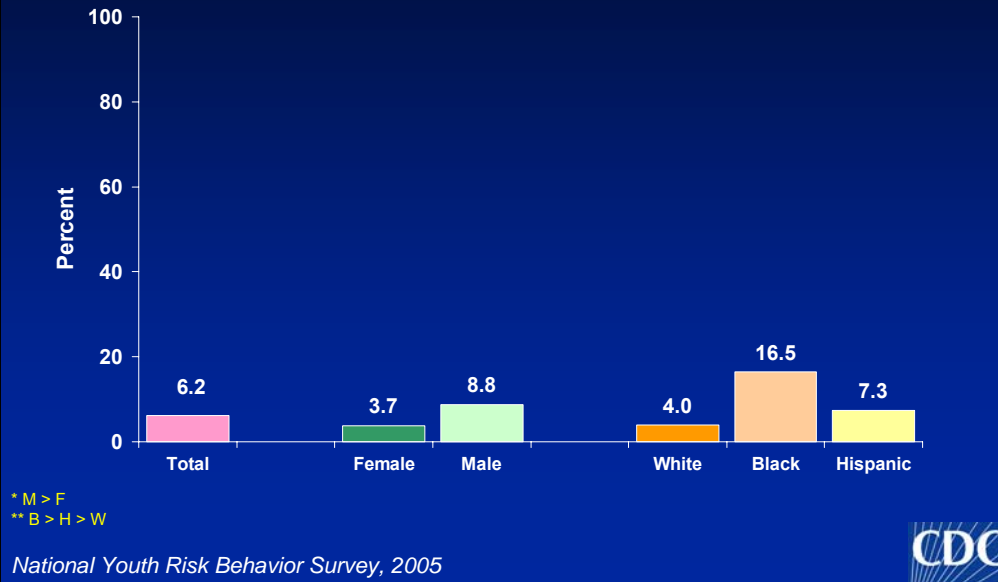


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



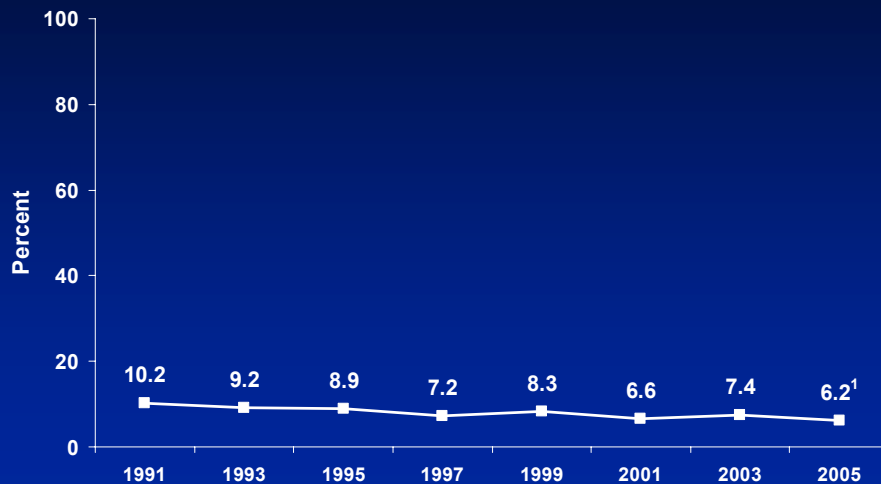
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse during their life. Prevalence ranged from 35.7% to 55.1% across state surveys (median: 44.8%) and from 31.3% to 69.3% across local surveys (median: 52.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.2% of high school students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male than female students, higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years, 1991 – 2005



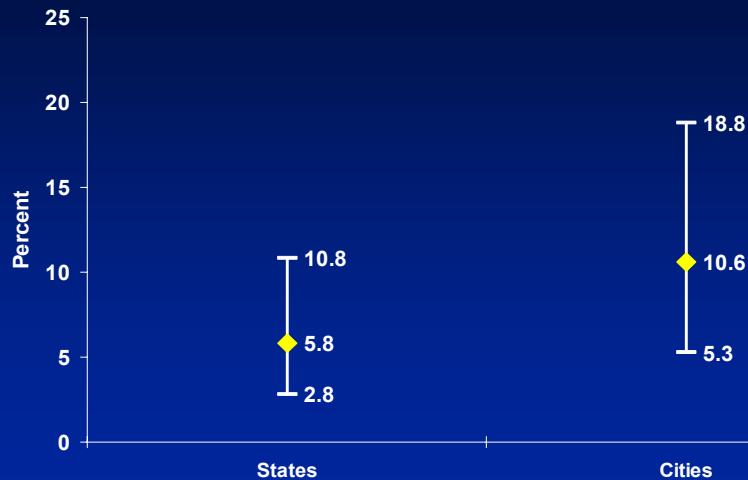
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years, Across 36 States and 21 Cities, 2005

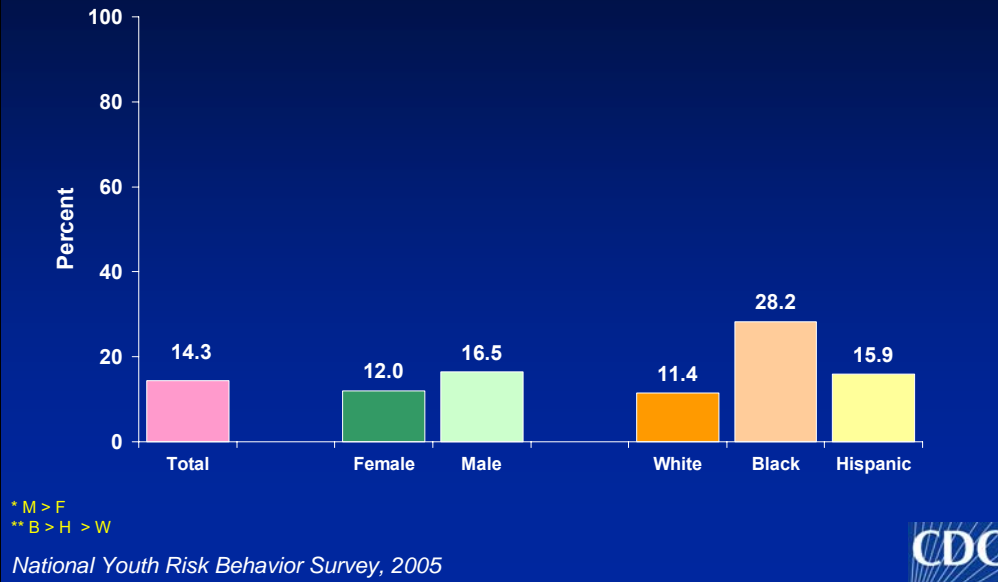


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



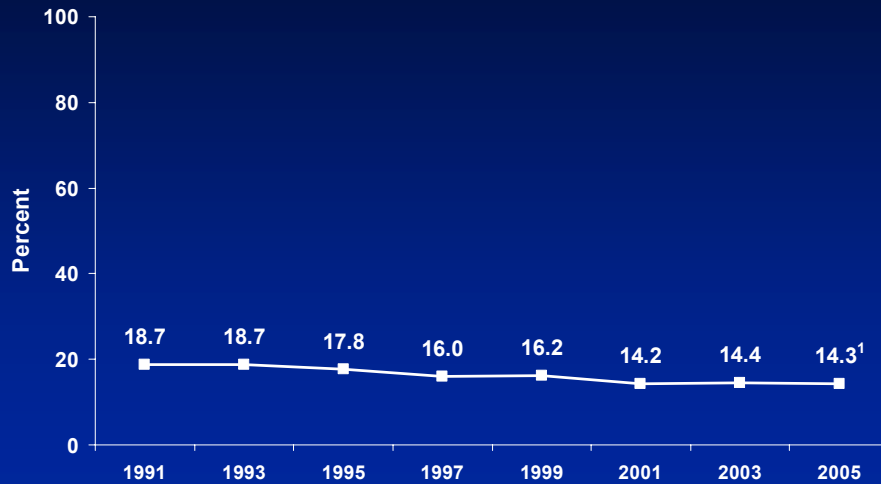
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Prevalence ranged from 2.8% to 10.8% across state surveys (median: 5.8%) and from 5.3% to 18.8% across local surveys (median: 10.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During their Life, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



Nationwide in 2005, 14.3% of high school students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons was higher among male than female students, higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During their Life, 1991 – 2005



¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During their Life, Across 35 States and 21 Cities, 2005

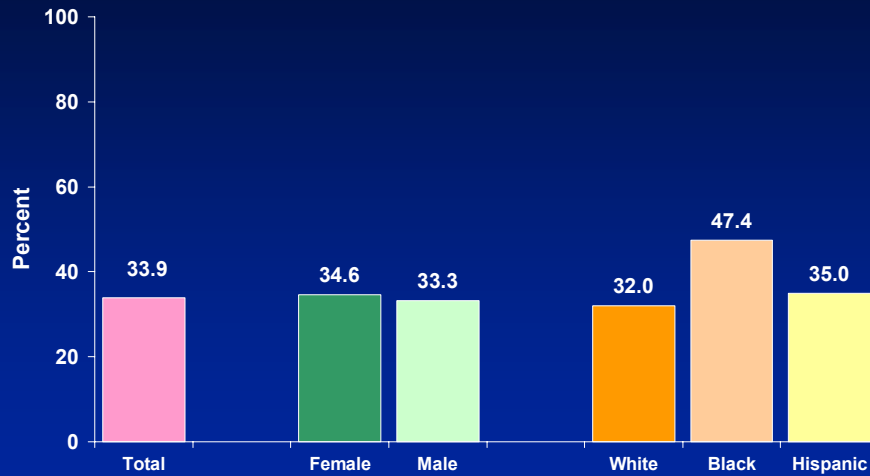


State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Prevalence ranged from 9.0% to 19.1% across state surveys (median: 13.6%) and from 8.7% to 29.3% across local surveys (median: 17.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



* Had sexual intercourse with ≥ 1 persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

** B > W, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 33.9% of high school students had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active). Overall, the prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* 1991 – 2005



* Had sexual intercourse with ≥ 1 persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

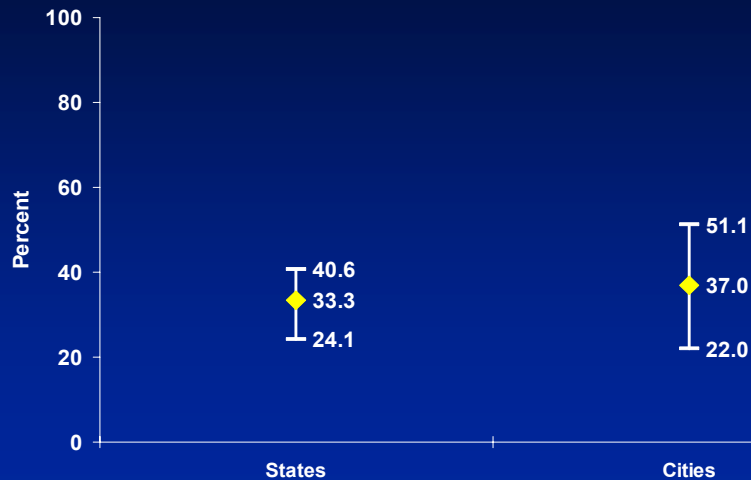
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active,* Across 35 States and 21 Cities, 2005

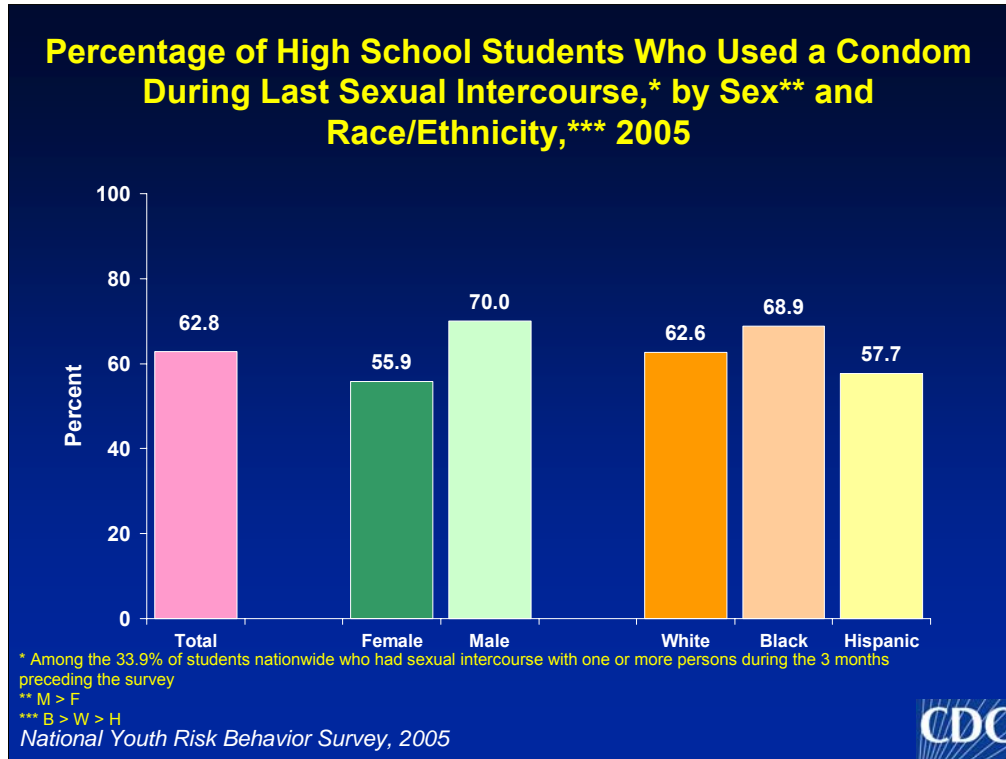


* Had sexual intercourse with ≥ 1 persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 24.1% to 40.6% across state surveys (median: 33.3%) and from 22.0% to 51.1% across local surveys (median: 37.0%).



Among the 33.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey, 62.8% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male than female students, higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and higher among white than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991 – 2005



* Among the 33.9% of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

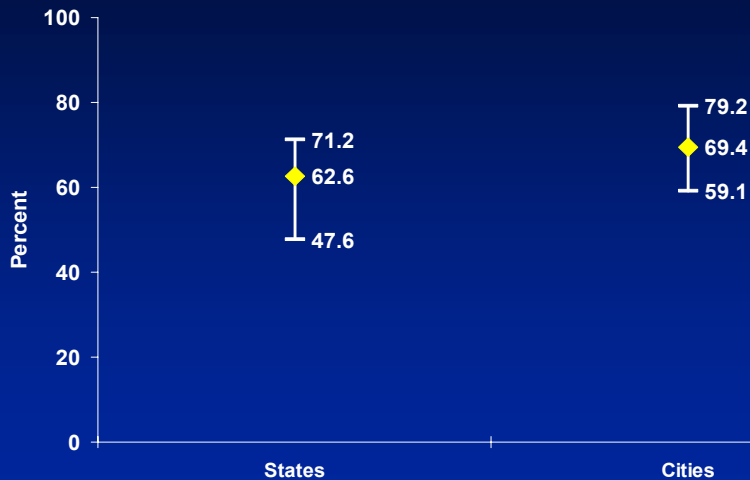
¹ Significant linear increase, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows among the 33.9% of students who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey the percentage of high school students over time who reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 35 States and 21 Cities, 2005



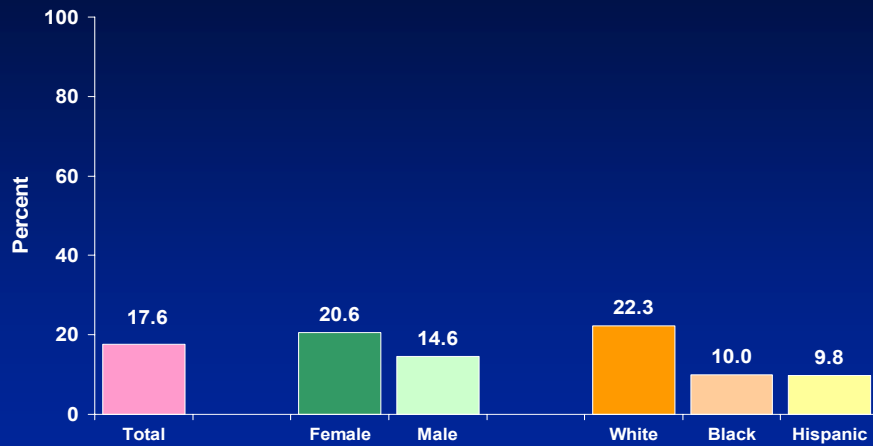
* Among the 33.9% of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows among the 33.9% of students who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 21 cities in 2005 who reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse. Prevalence ranged from 47.6% to 71.2% across state surveys (median: 62.6%) and from 59.1% to 79.2% across local surveys (median: 69.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* To prevent pregnancy, among the 33.9% of students nationwide who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

** F > M

*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Among the 33.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey, 17.6% reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse was higher among female than male students and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991 – 2005



* To prevent pregnancy, among the 33.9% of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

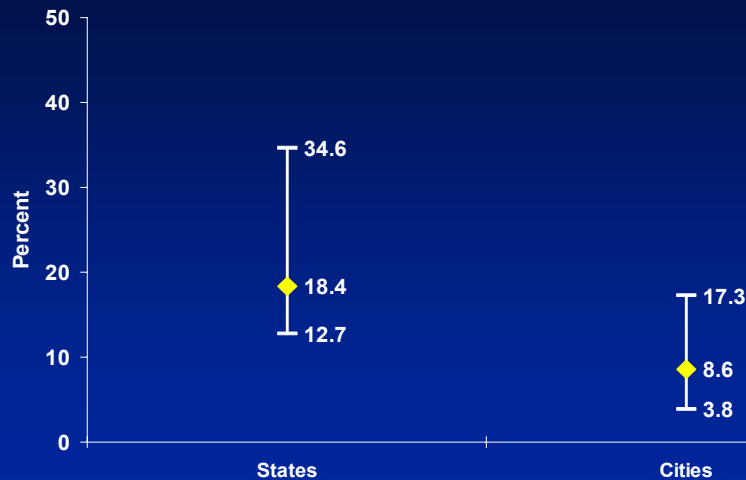
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows among the 33.9% of students who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey the percentage of high school students over time who reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse. During 1991 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Used Birth Control Pills Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 34 States and 21 Cities, 2005



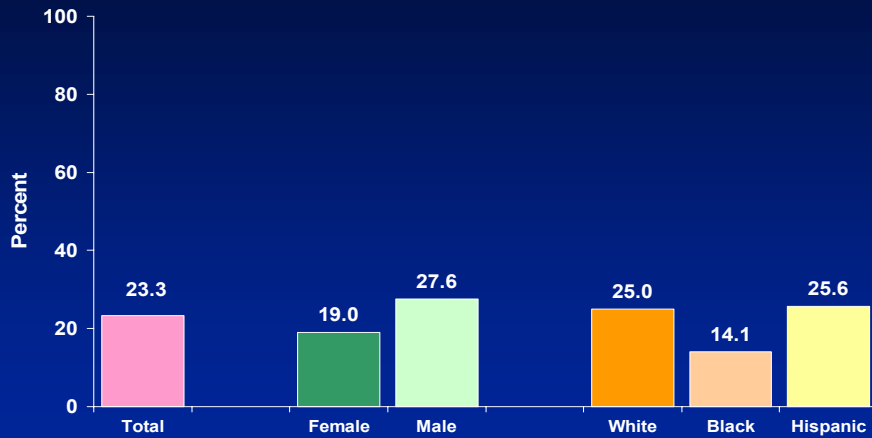
* To prevent pregnancy, among the 33.9% of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows among the 33.9% of students who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 21 cities in 2005 who reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse. Prevalence ranged from 12.7% to 34.6% across state surveys (median: 18.4%) and from 3.8% to 17.3% across local surveys (median: 8.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* Among the 33.9% of students nationwide who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey

** M > F

*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Among the 33.9% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey, 23.3% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was higher among male than female students and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* 1991 – 2005



* Among students who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey

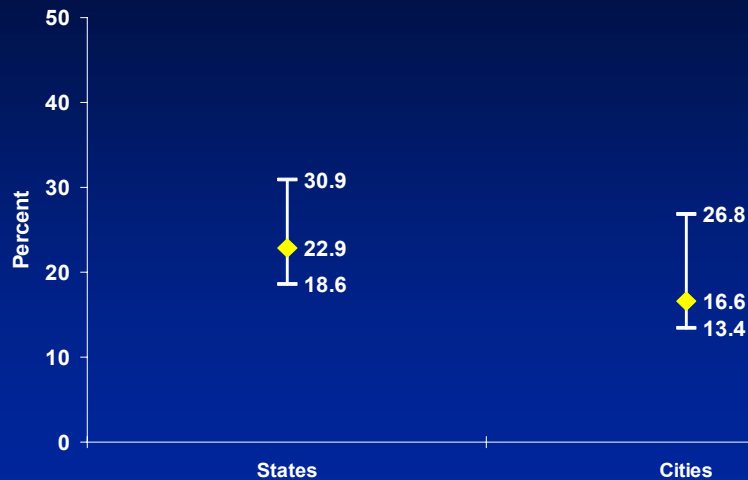
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, among the students who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse,* Across 34 States and 21 Cities, 2005

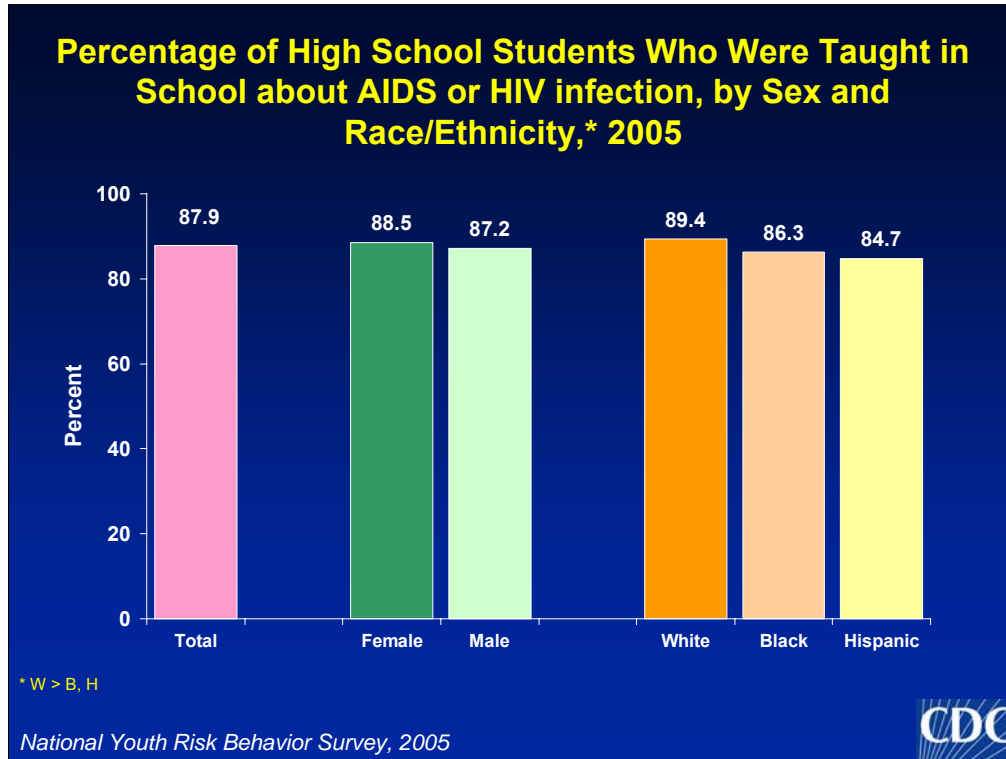


* Among students who had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had drunk alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse, among the students who had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 18.6% to 30.9% across state surveys (median: 22.9%) and from 13.4% to 26.8% across local surveys (median: 16.6%).



Nationwide in 2005, 87.9% of high school students had been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Overall, the prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Taught in School about AIDS or HIV infection, 1991 – 2005



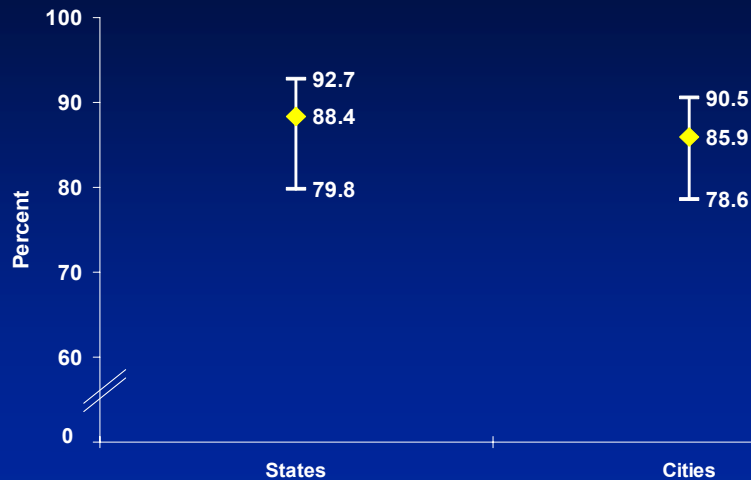
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

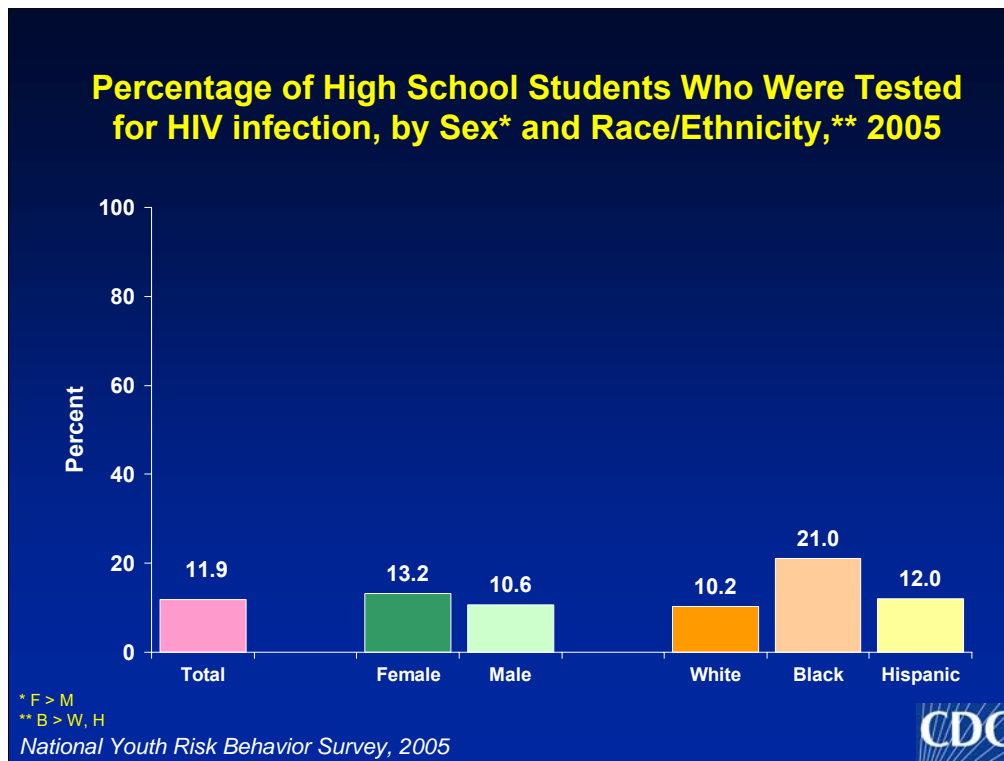
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were Taught in School about AIDS or HIV infection, Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2005



State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

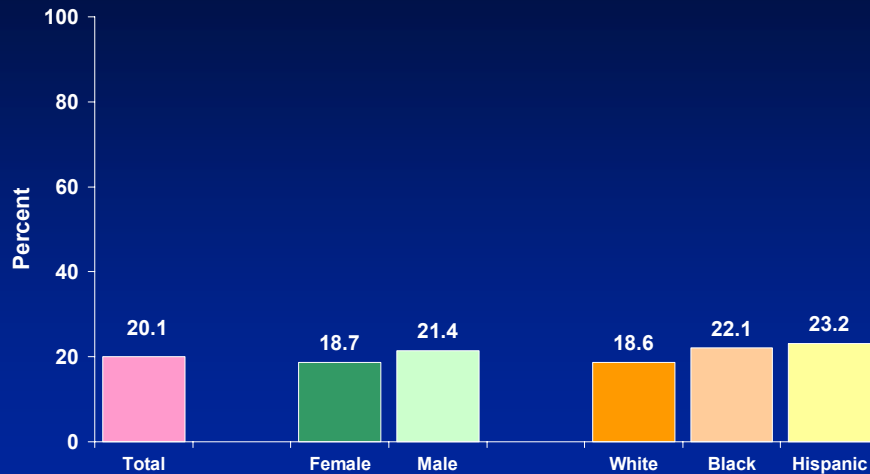


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Prevalence ranged from 79.8% to 92.7% across state surveys (median: 88.4%) and from 78.6% to 90.5% across local surveys (median: 85.9%).



Nationwide in 2005, 11.9% of high school students had been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Overall, the prevalence of HIV testing was higher among female than male students and higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables ≥ 5 Times/Day,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey

** M > F

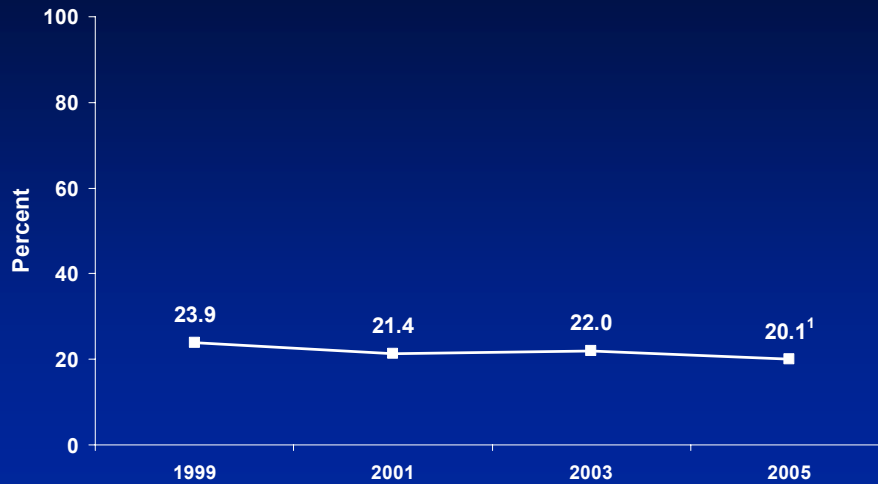
*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 20.1% of high school students had eaten fruits and vegetables (100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables) ≥ 5 times/day during the seven days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables ≥ 5 times/day was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables ≥ 5 Times/Day,* 1999 – 2005



* 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey

¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had eaten fruits and vegetables (100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables) ≥ 5 times/day during the seven days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables ≥ 5 Times/Day,* Across 34 States and 17 Cities, 2005



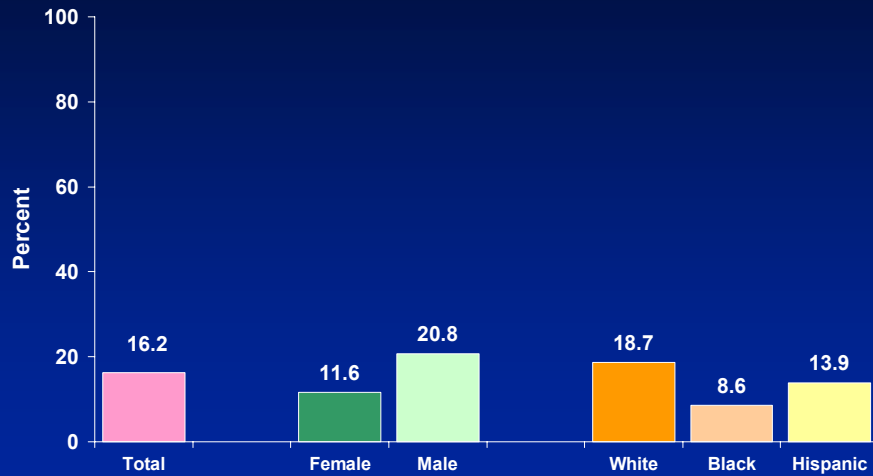
* 100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables during the 7 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 34 states and 17 cities in 2005 who had eaten fruits and vegetables (100% fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables) ≥ 5 times/day during the seven days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 13.5% to 25.4% across state surveys (median: 17.4%) and from 16.4% to 28.4% across local surveys (median: 19.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Drank ≥ 3 Glasses/Day of Milk,* by Sex**and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* During the 7 days preceding the survey

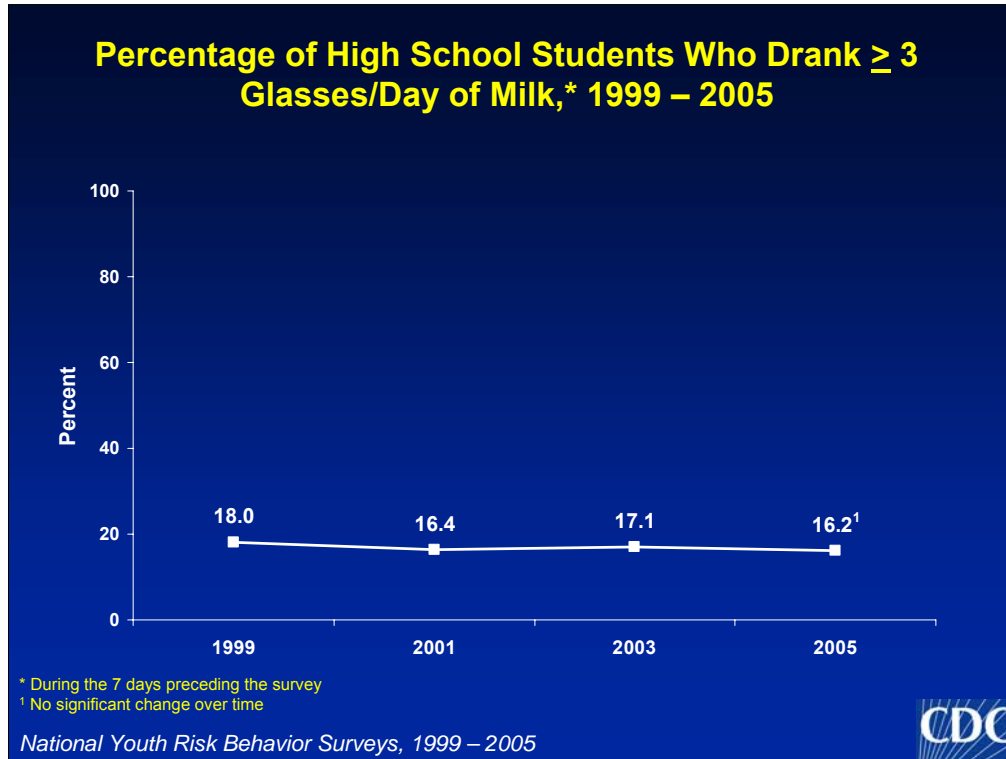
** M > F

*** W > H > B

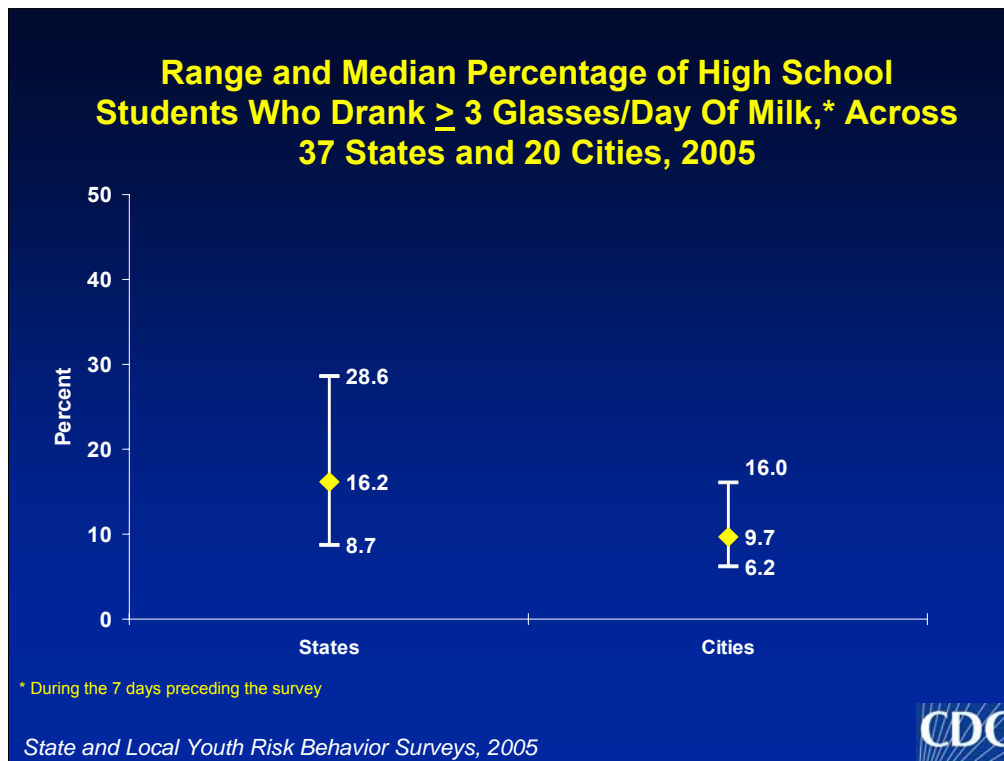
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 16.2% of high school students had drunk three or more glasses/day of milk during the seven days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses/day of milk was higher among male than female students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

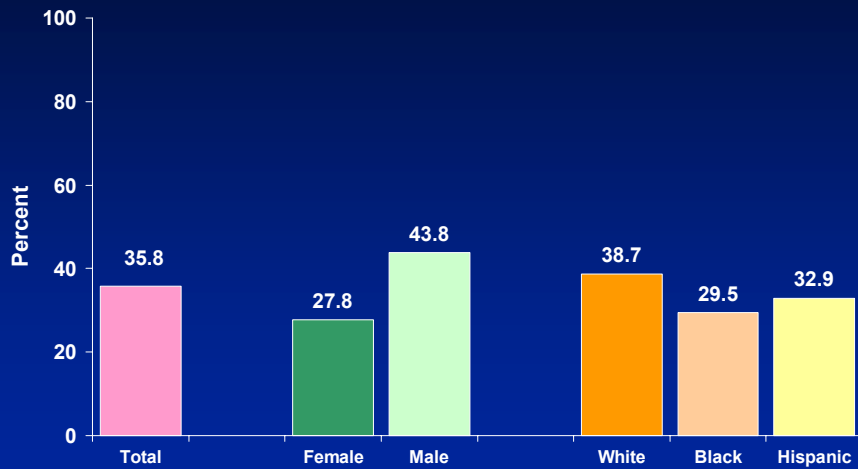


This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had drunk three or more glasses/day of milk during the seven days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had drunk three or more glasses/day of milk during the seven days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.7% to 28.6% across state surveys (median: 16.2%) and from 6.2% to 16.0% across local surveys (median: 9.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Met Currently Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey

** M > F

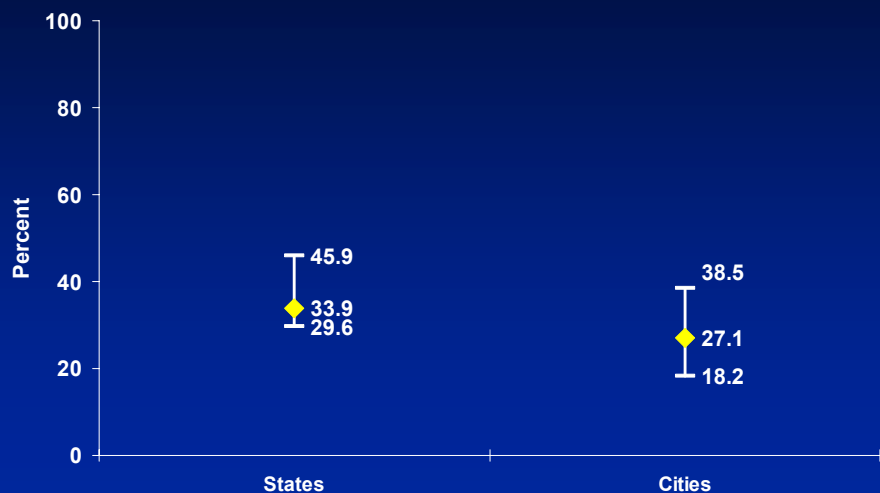
*** W > B, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 35.8% of high school students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., met currently recommended levels of physical activity). Overall, the prevalence of having met currently recommended levels of physical activity was higher among male than female students and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Met Currently Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* Across 30 States and 17 Cities, 2005



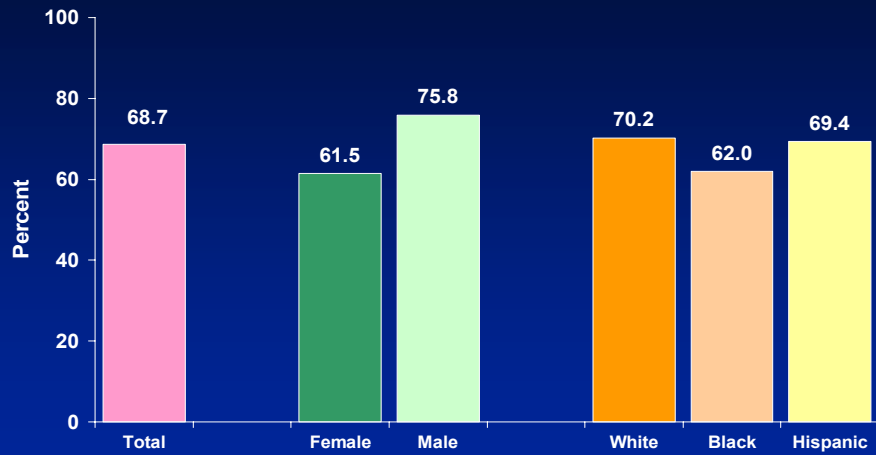
*Were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 30 states and 17 cities in 2005 who had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey (i.e., met currently recommended levels of physical activity). Prevalence ranged from 29.6% to 45.9% across state surveys (median: 33.9%) and from 18.2% to 38.5% across local surveys (median: 27.1%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Met Previously Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey

** M > F

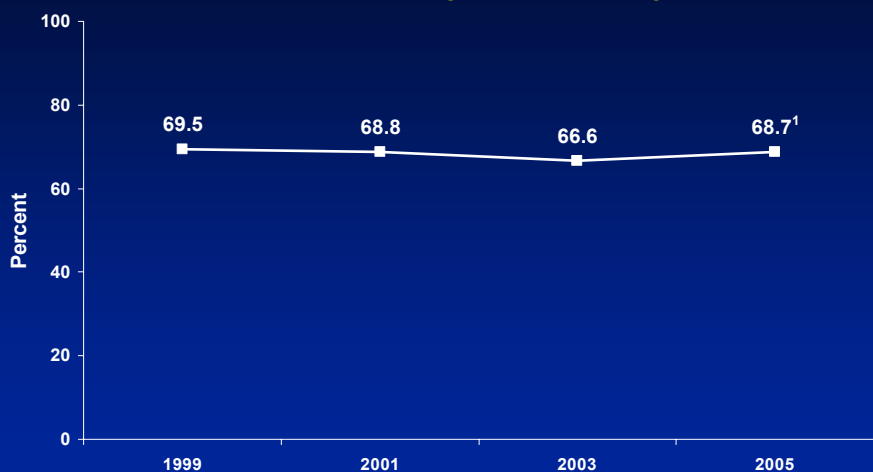
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 68.7% of high school students had participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on five or more of the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., met previously recommended levels of physical activity). Overall, the prevalence of having met previously recommended levels of physical activity was higher among male than female students and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Met Previously Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* 1999 – 2005



* Participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey

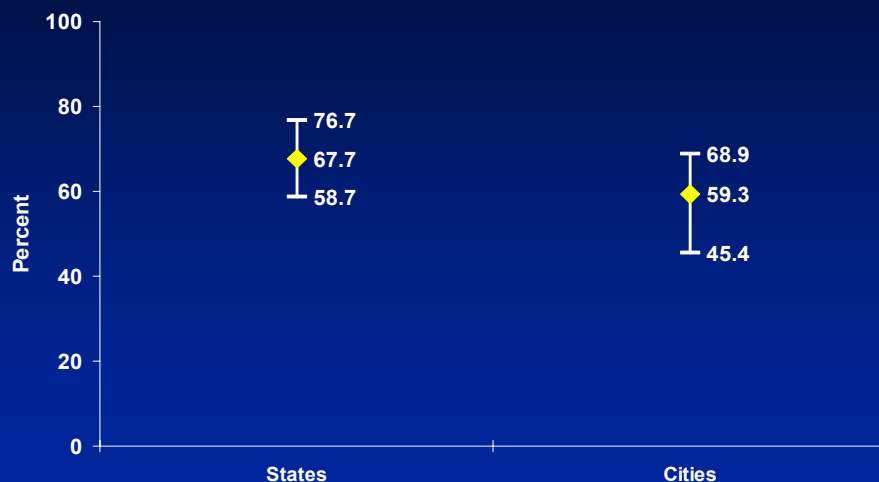
¹ No change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on five or more of the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., met previously recommended levels of physical activity). During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Met Previously Recommended Levels of Physical Activity,* Across 39 States and 19 Cities, 2005

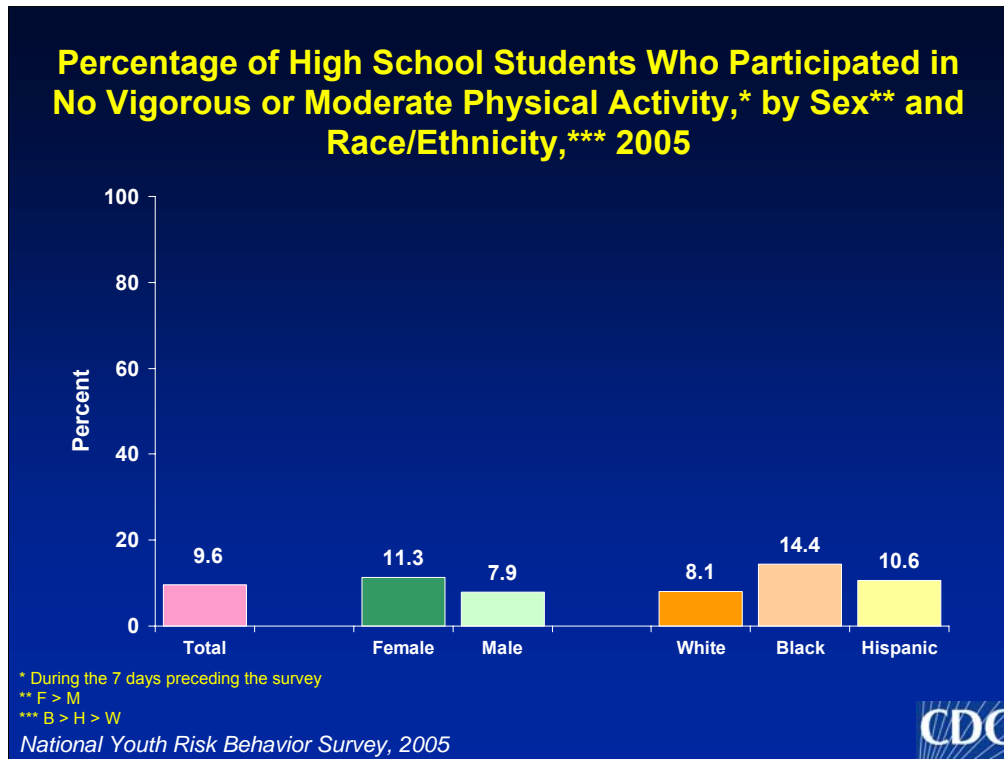


* Participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made students sweat and breathe hard) on ≥ 3 of the 7 days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on ≥ 5 of the 7 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

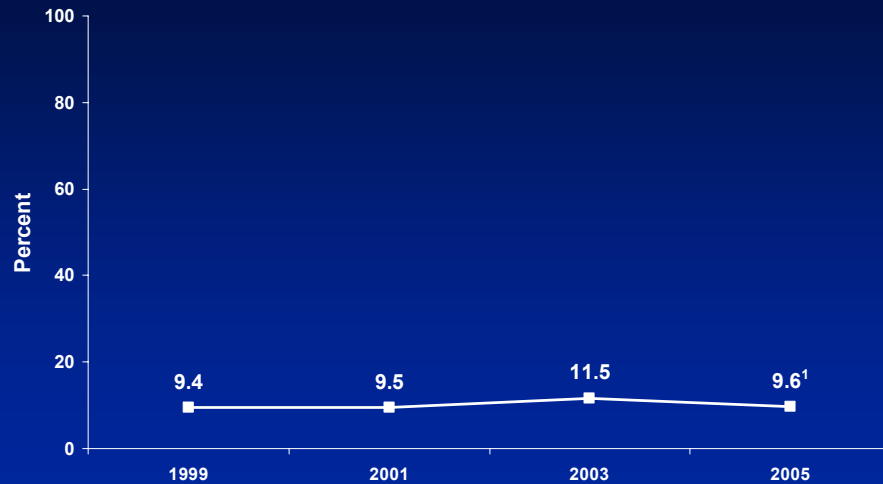


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 19 cities in 2005 who participated in at least 20 minutes of vigorous physical activity (i.e., physical activity that made them sweat and breathe hard) on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey and/or at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity (i.e., physical activity that did not make them sweat and breathe hard) on five or more of the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., met previously recommended levels of physical activity). Prevalence ranged from 58.7% to 76.7% across state surveys (median: 67.7%) and from 45.4% to 68.9% across local surveys (median: 59.3%).



Nationwide in 2005, 9.6% of high school students had not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity during the seven days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity was higher among female than male students, higher among black than white and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Participated in No Vigorous or Moderate Physical Activity,* 1999 – 2005



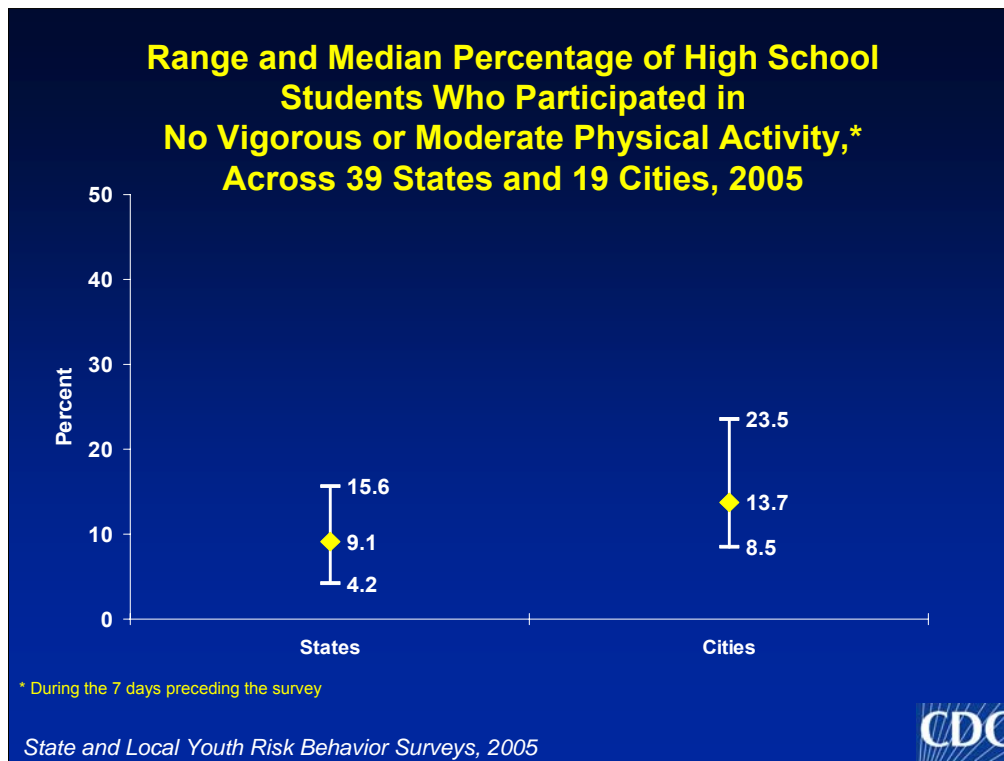
* During the 7 days preceding the survey

¹ No significant change over time

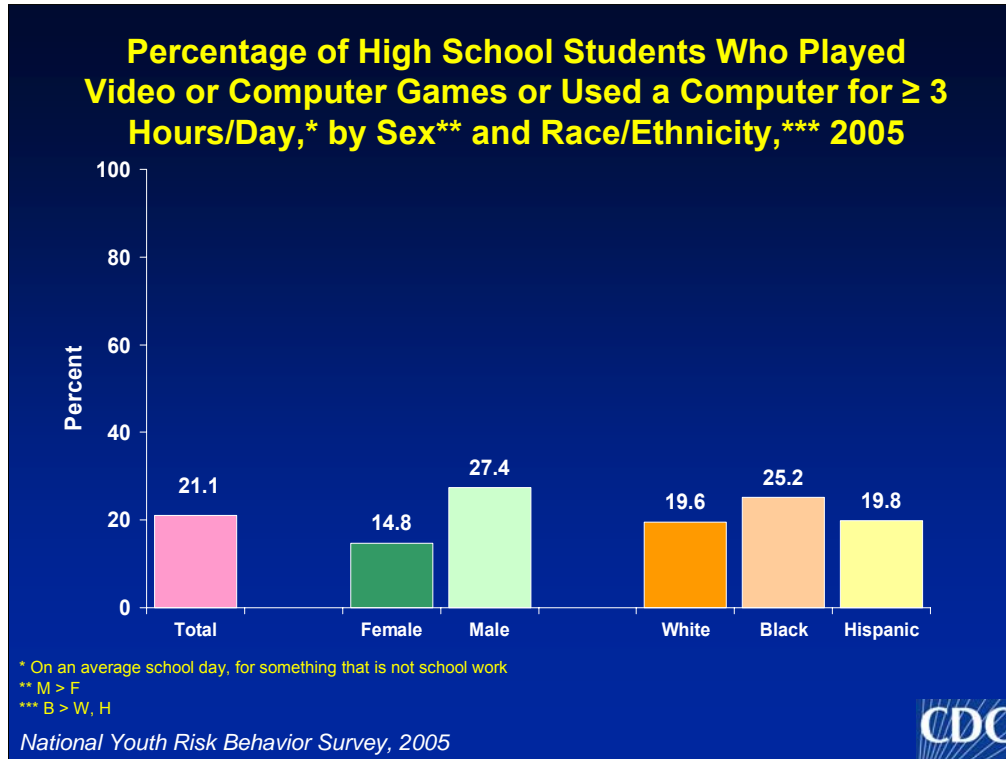
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

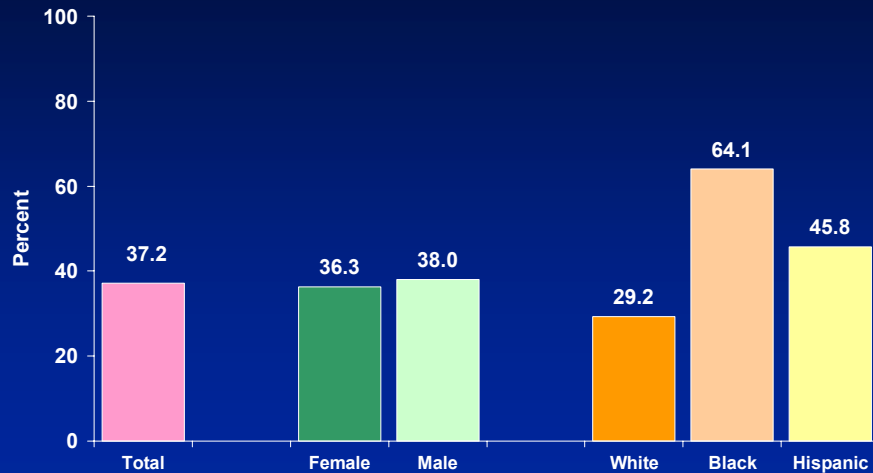


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had not participated in any vigorous or moderate physical activity during the 7 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 4.2% to 15.6% across state surveys (median: 9.1%) and from 8.5% to 23.5% across local surveys (median: 13.7%).



Nationwide in 2005, 21.1% of high school students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., computer use). Overall, the prevalence of computer use was higher among male than female students and higher among black than white and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched ≥ 3 Hours/Day of Television,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



* On an average school day

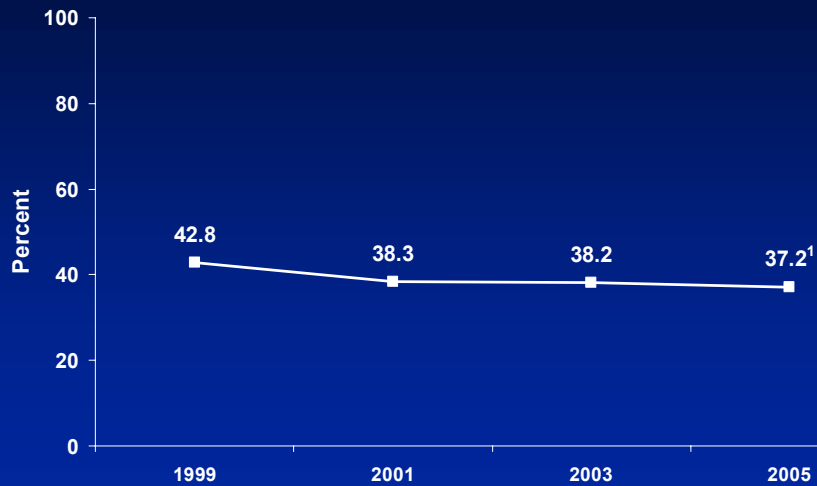
** B > H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 37.2% of high school students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day. The prevalence of having watched television three or more hours per day was higher among black than white and Hispanic students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Watched ≥ 3 Hours/Day of Television,* 1999 – 2005

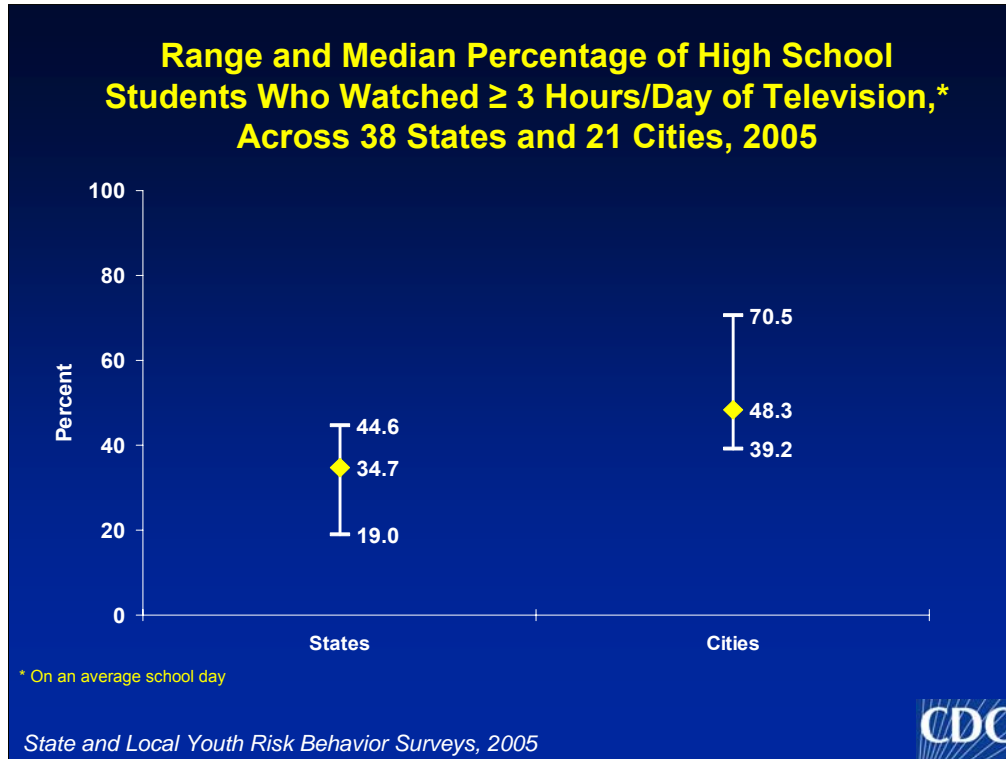


* On an average school day
¹ Significant linear decrease, $P < .05$

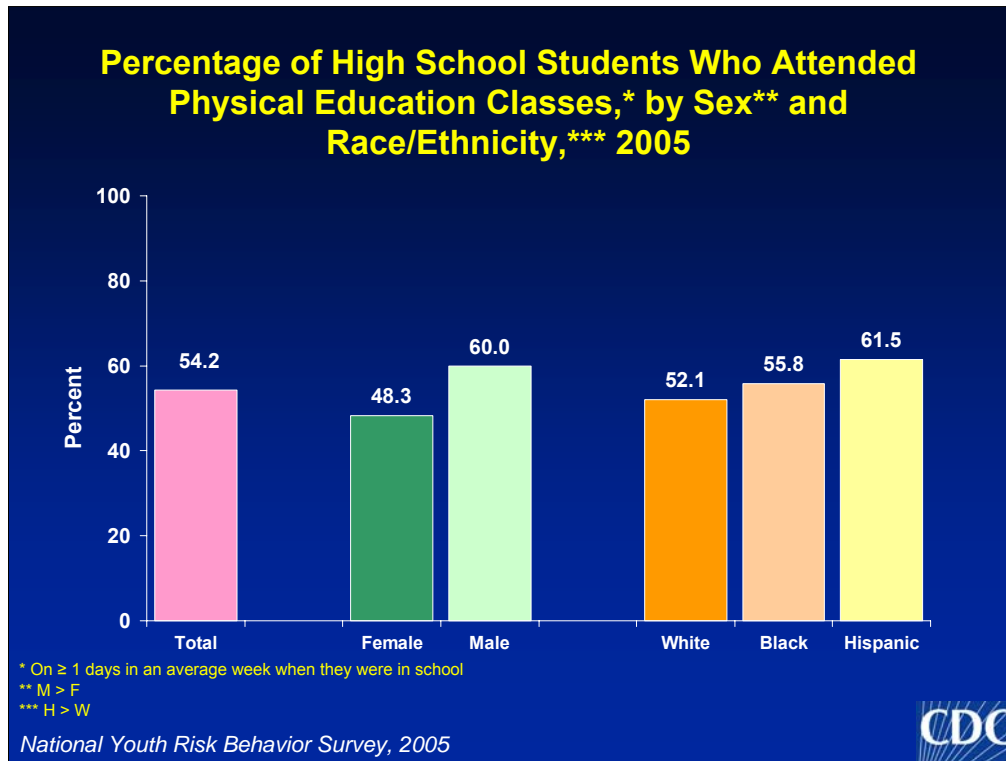
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day. During 1999 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 21 cities in 2005 who watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day. Prevalence ranged from 19.0% to 44.6% across state surveys (median: 34.7%) and from 39.2% to 70.5% across local surveys (median: 48.3%).



Nationwide in 2005, 54.2% of high school students went to physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended physical education classes). Overall, the prevalence of attending physical education classes was higher among male than female students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes,* 1991 – 2005



* On ≥ 1 days in an average week when they were in school

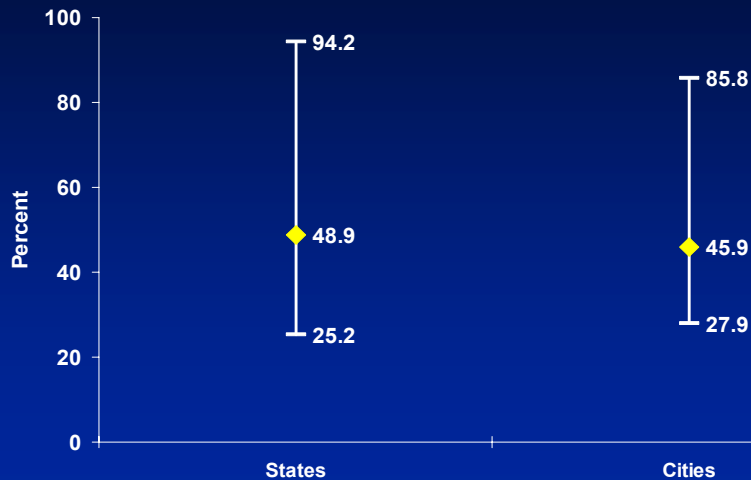
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who went to physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school. During 1991 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2005



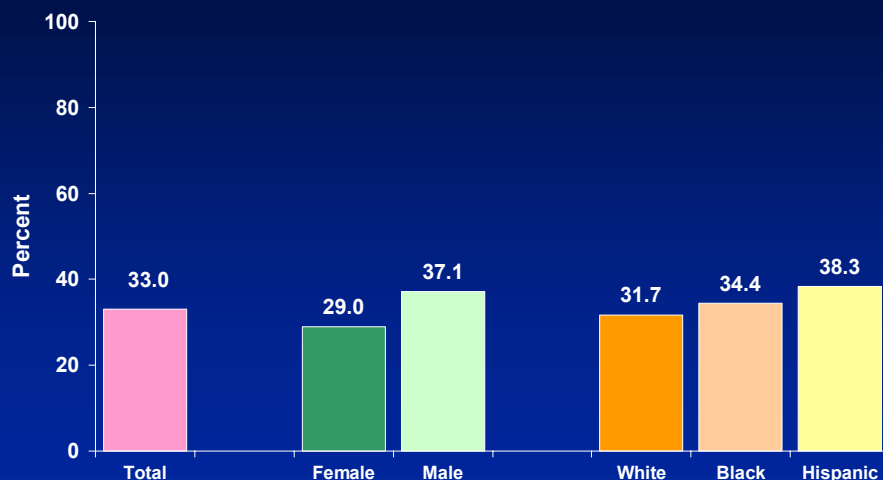
* On ≥ 1 days in an average week when they were in school

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2005 who went to physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school. Prevalence ranged from 25.2% to 94.2% across state surveys (median: 48.9%) and from 27.9% to 85.8% across local surveys (median: 45.9%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes Daily,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



* 5 days in an average week when they were in school

** M > F

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 33.0% of high school students went to physical education classes five days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended physical education classes daily). Overall, the prevalence of having attended physical education classes daily was higher among male than female students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes Daily,* 1991 – 2005



* 5 days in an average week when they were in school

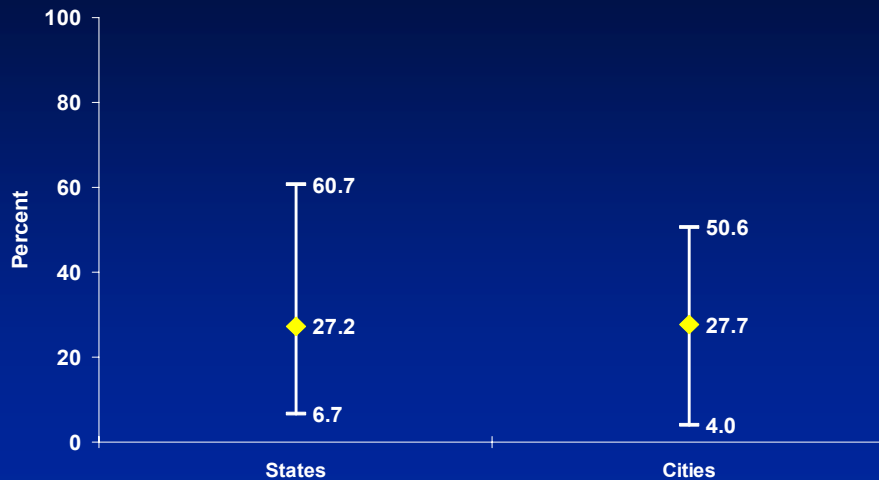
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who went to physical education classes five days in an average week when they were in school. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Attended Physical Education Classes Daily,* Across 37 States and 21 Cities, 2005

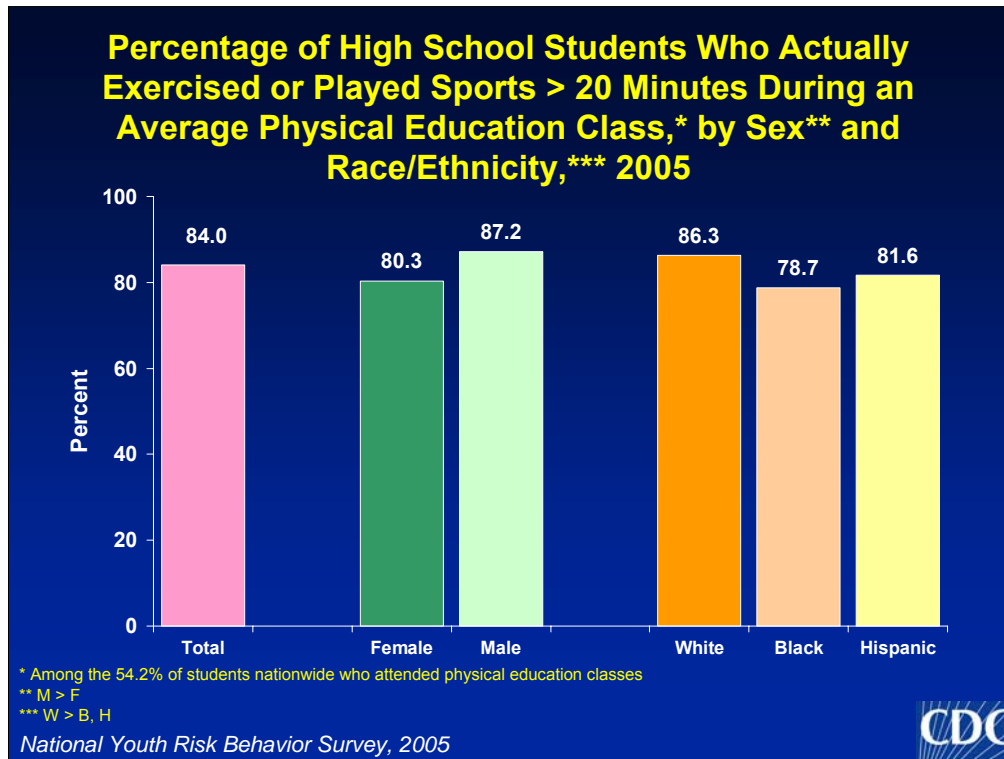


* 5 days in an average week when they were in school

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

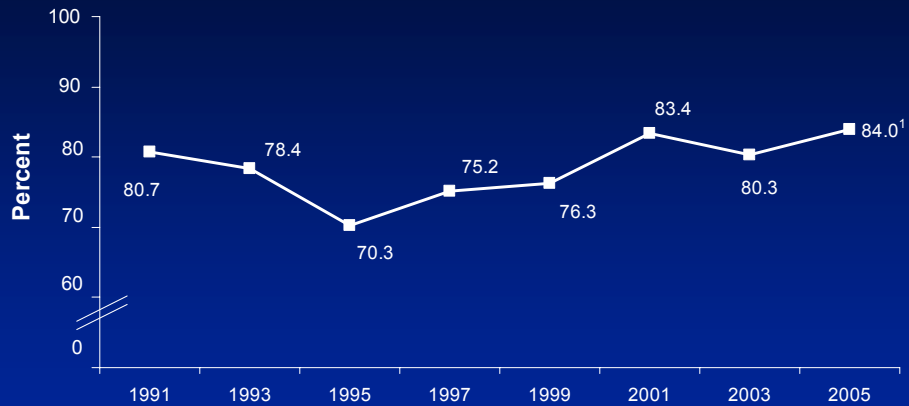


This slide reflects the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 21 cities in 2005 who went to physical education classes five days in an average week when they were in school. Prevalence ranged from 6.7% to 60.7% across state surveys (median: 27.2%) and from 4.0% to 50.6% across local surveys (median: 27.7%).



Among the 54.2% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who attended physical education classes, 84.0% actually exercised or played sports for more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised or played sports for more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class was higher among male than female students and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Exercised or Played Sports > 20 Minutes During an Average Physical Education Class,* 1991 – 2005



* Among students who attended physical education classes

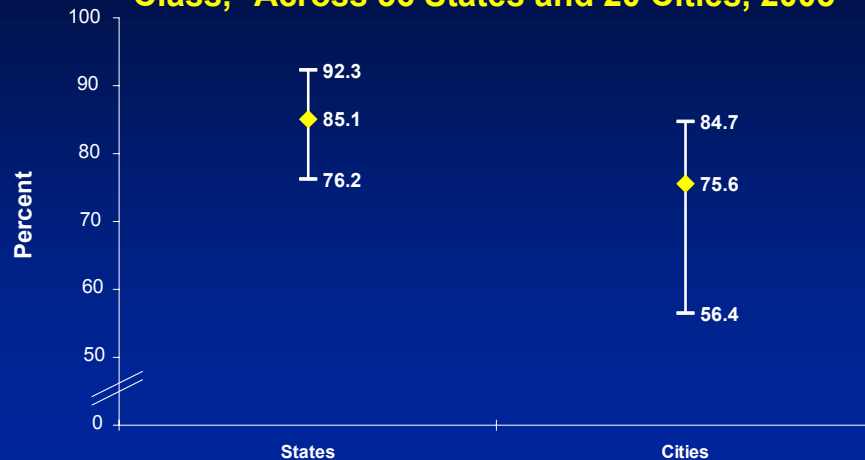
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows among high school students who attended physical education classes the percentage of students over time who actually exercised or played sports for more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Actually Exercised or Played Sports > 20 Minutes During an Average Physical Education Class,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2005



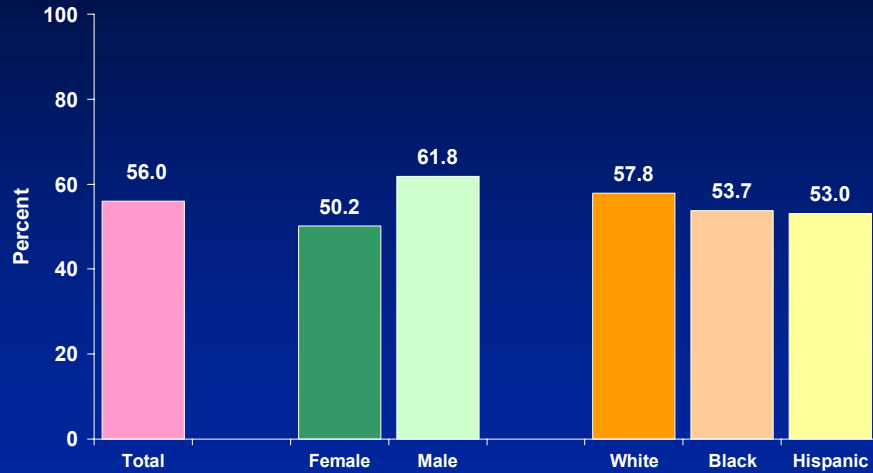
* Among students who attended physical education classes

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows among high school students who attended physical education classes the range and median percentage of students across 36 states and 20 cities in 2005 who exercised or played sports for more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class. Prevalence ranged from 76.2% to 92.3% across state surveys (median: 85.1%) and from 56.4% to 84.7% across local surveys (median: 75.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Played on One or More Sports Teams,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Run by their school or community groups during the 12 months preceding the survey

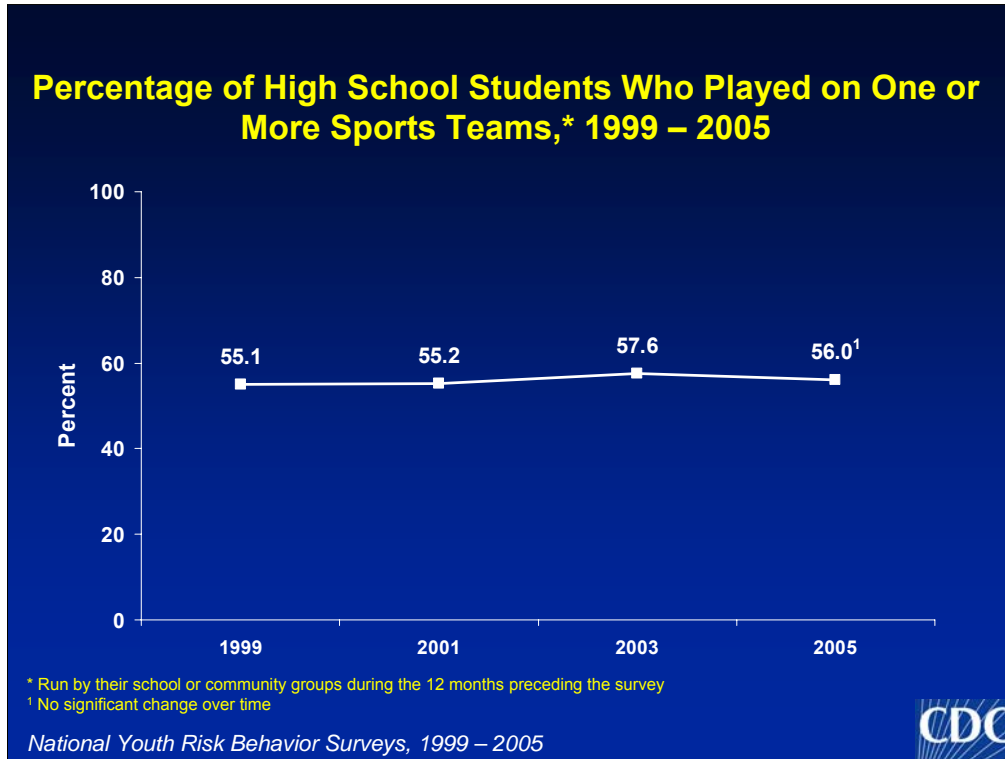
** M > F

*** W > B, H

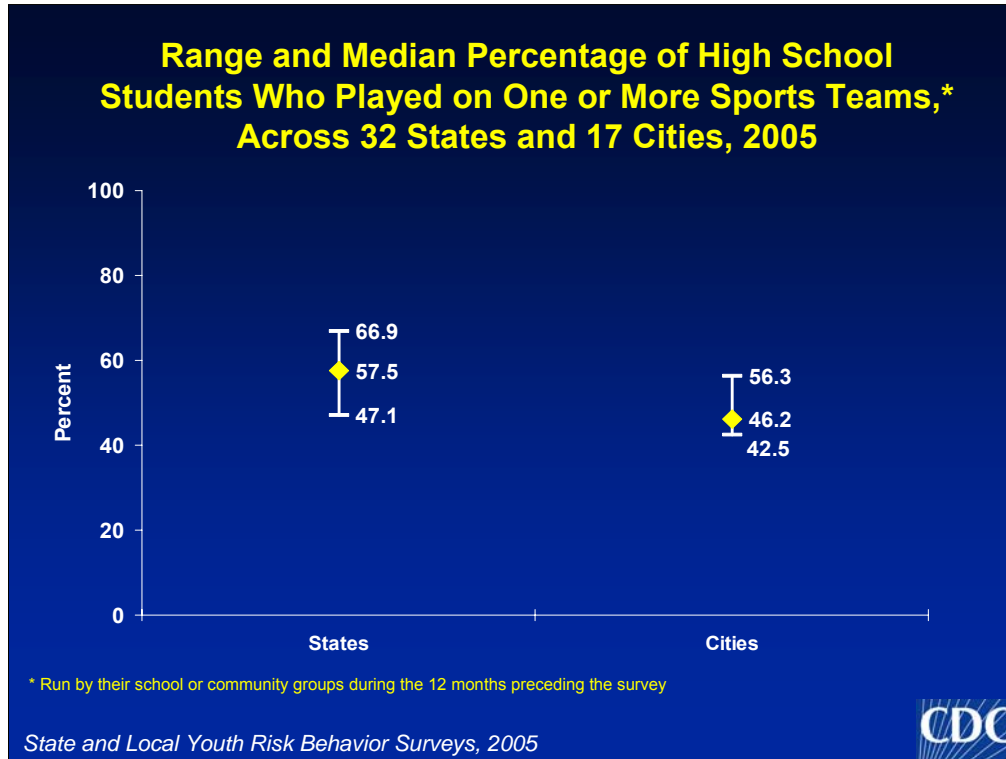
National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 56.0% of high school students had played on one or more sports teams (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among male than female students and higher among white than black and Hispanic students.

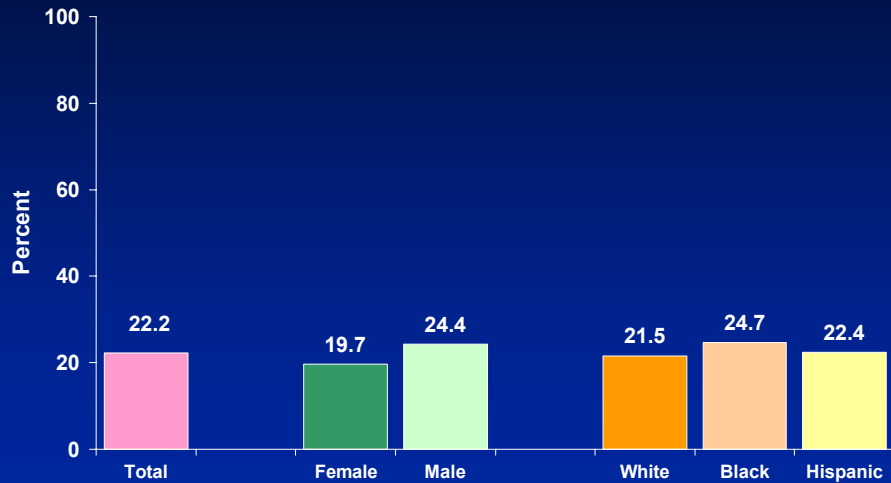


This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who played on one or more sports teams (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 32 states and 17 cities in 2005 who played on one or more sports teams (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 47.1% to 66.9% across state surveys (median: 57.5%) and from 42.5% to 56.3% across local surveys (median: 46.2%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Saw a Doctor or Nurse for an Injury that Happened While Exercising or Playing Sports,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



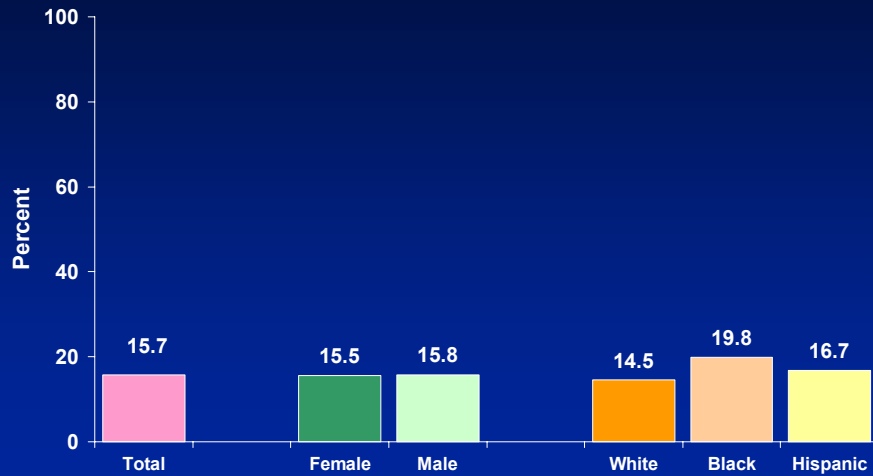
* Among the 78.8% of students nationwide who exercised or played sports during the 30 days preceding the survey

** M > F



Among the 78.8% of high school students nationwide in 2005 who exercised or played sports during the 30 days preceding the survey, 22.2% had to see a doctor or nurse for an injury that happened while exercising or playing sports. Overall, the prevalence of having been injured while exercising or playing sports was higher among male than female students.

**Percentage of High School Students Who Were At Risk
For Becoming Overweight,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,**
2005**

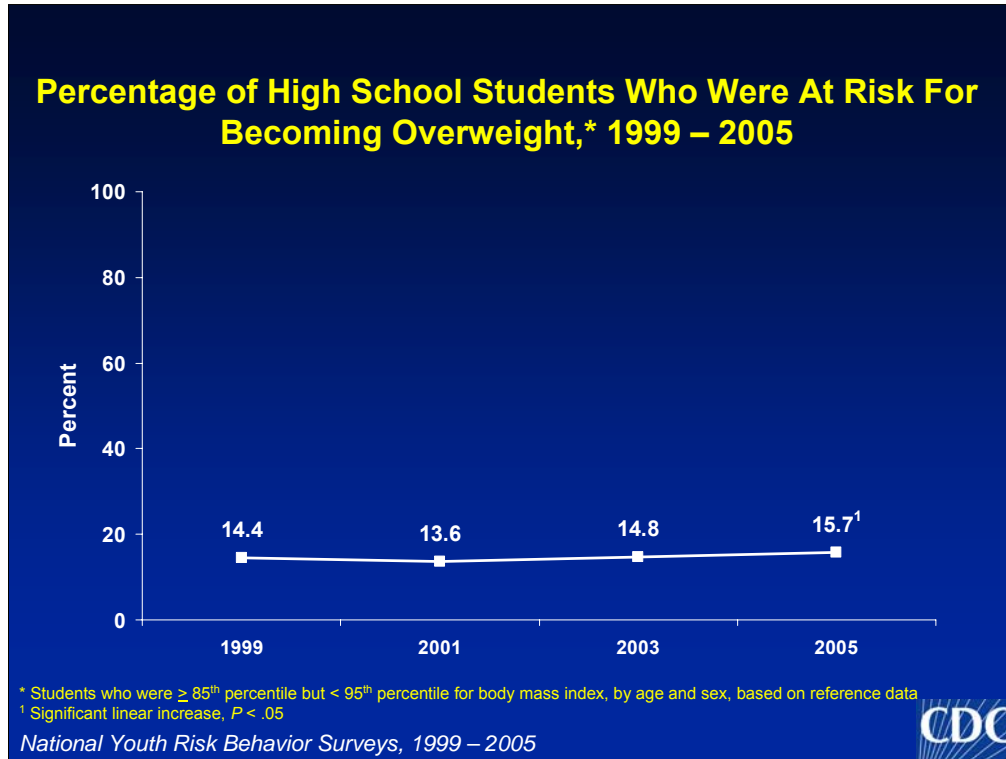


* Students who were $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile but $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data
** B > W, H

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005

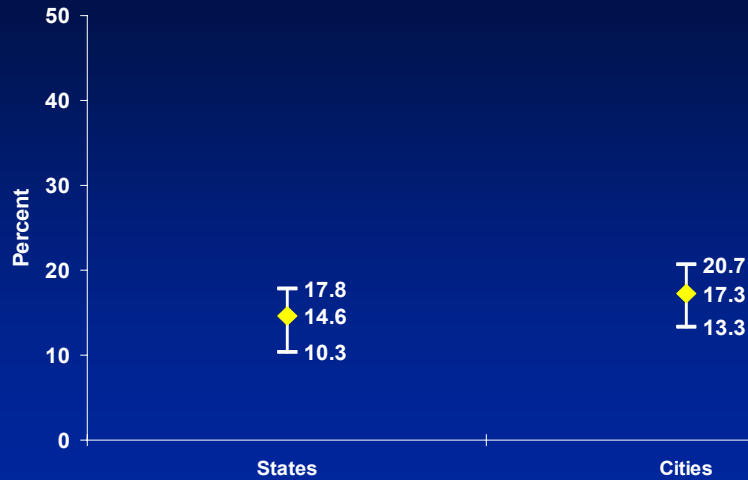


Nationwide in 2005, 15.7% of high school students were at risk for becoming overweight. The prevalence of being at risk for becoming overweight was higher among black than white and Hispanic students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were at risk for becoming overweight. During 1999 to 2005, a significant linear increase was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Were At Risk For Becoming Overweight,* Across 39 States and 21 Cities, 2005

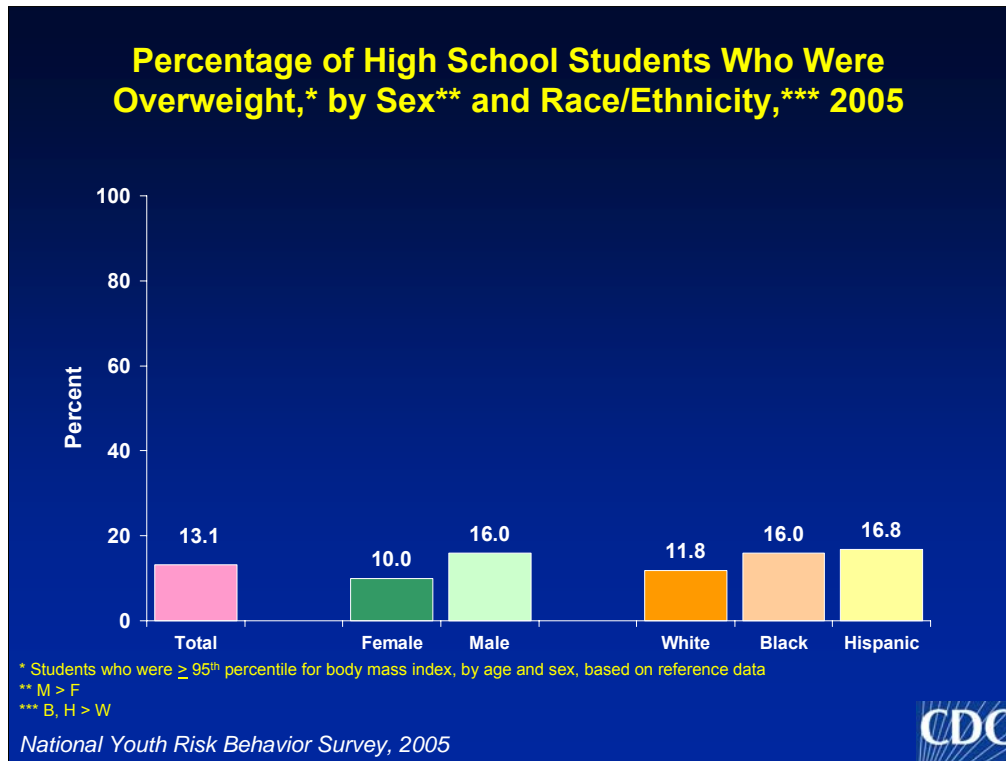


* Students who were \geq 85th percentile but < 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex, based on reference data

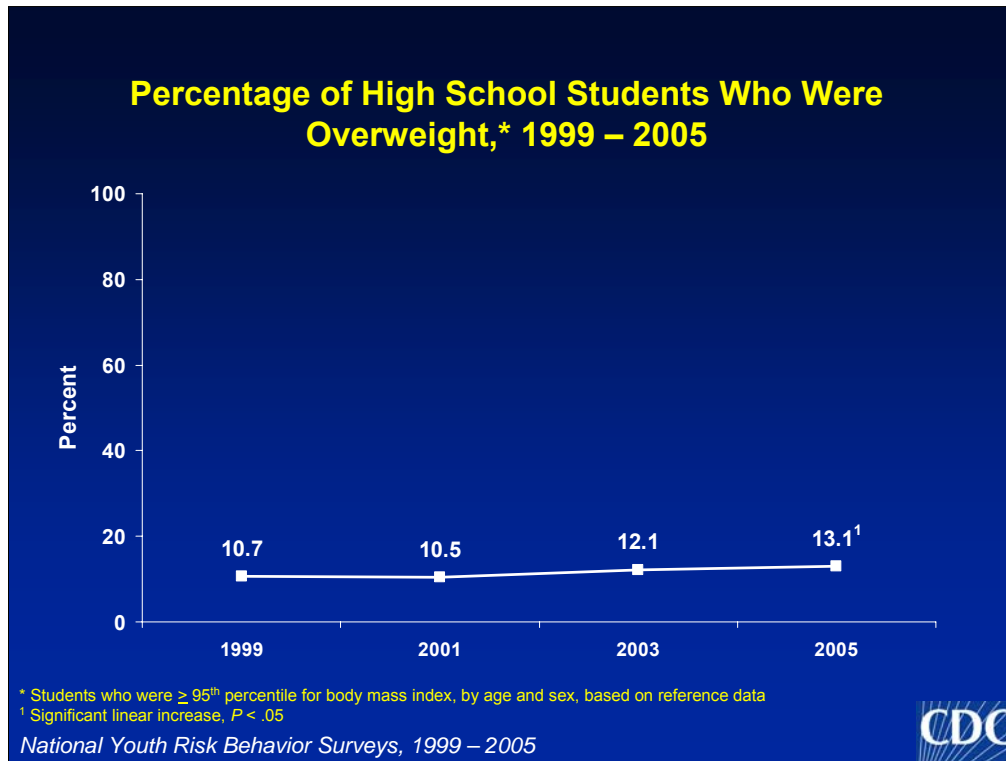
State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



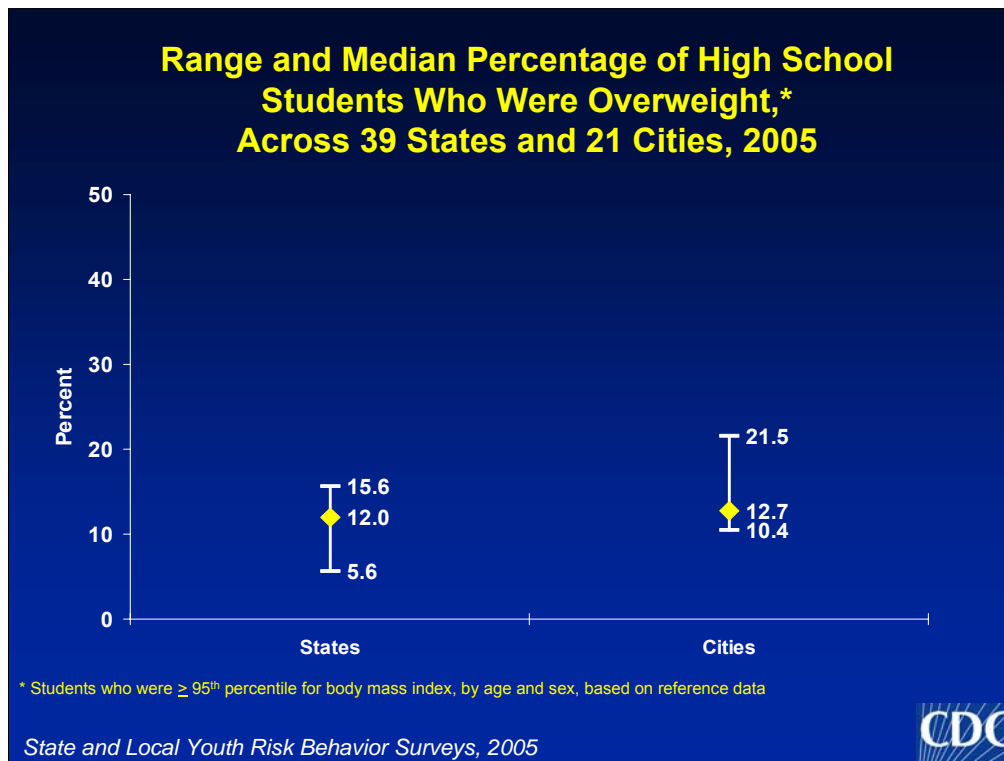
This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who were at risk for becoming overweight. Prevalence ranged from 10.3% to 17.8% across state surveys (median: 14.6%) and from 13.3% to 20.7% across local surveys (median: 17.3%).



Nationwide in 2005, 13.1% of high school students were overweight. Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

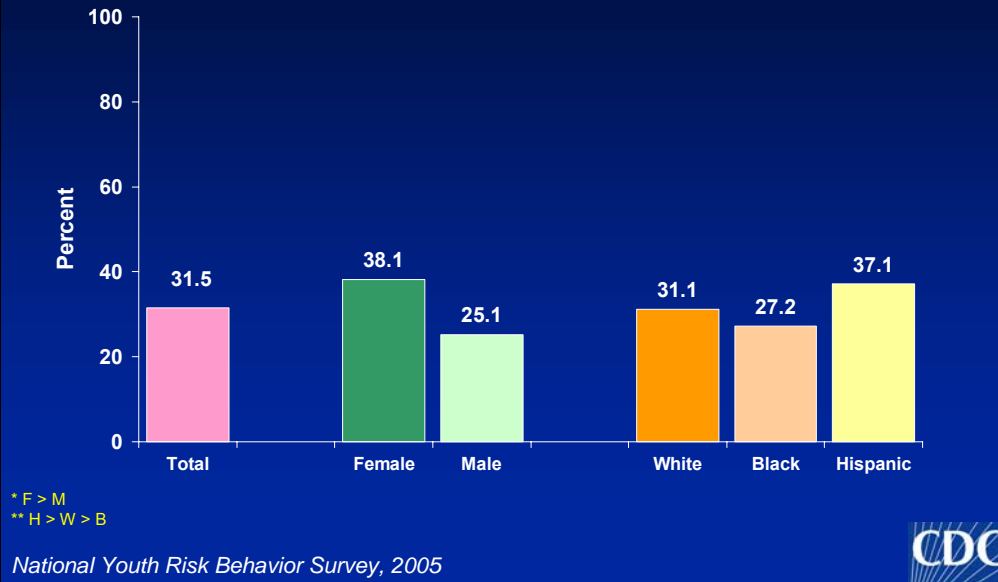


This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were overweight. During 1999 to 2005, a significant linear increase was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who were overweight. Prevalence ranged from 5.6% to 15.6% across state surveys (median: 12.0) and from 10.4% to 21.5% across local surveys (median: 12.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 31.5% of high school students described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female than male students, higher among Hispanic than white and black students and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight, 1991 – 2005



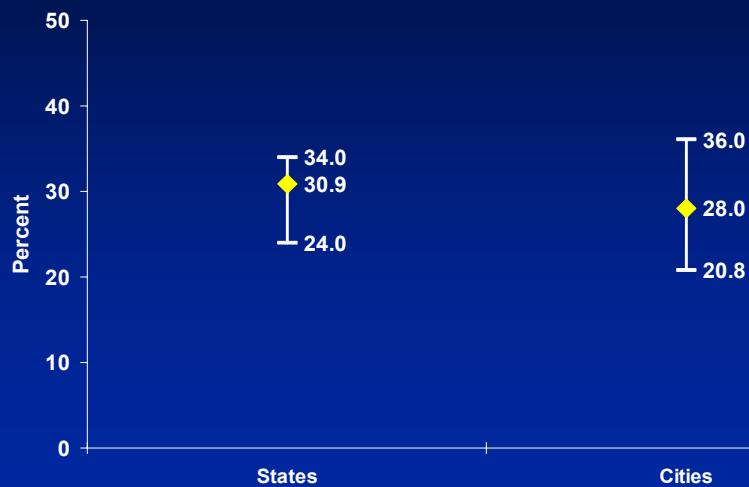
¹ Significant linear decrease and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who described themselves as slightly or very overweight. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear decrease and a significant quadratic change were identified.

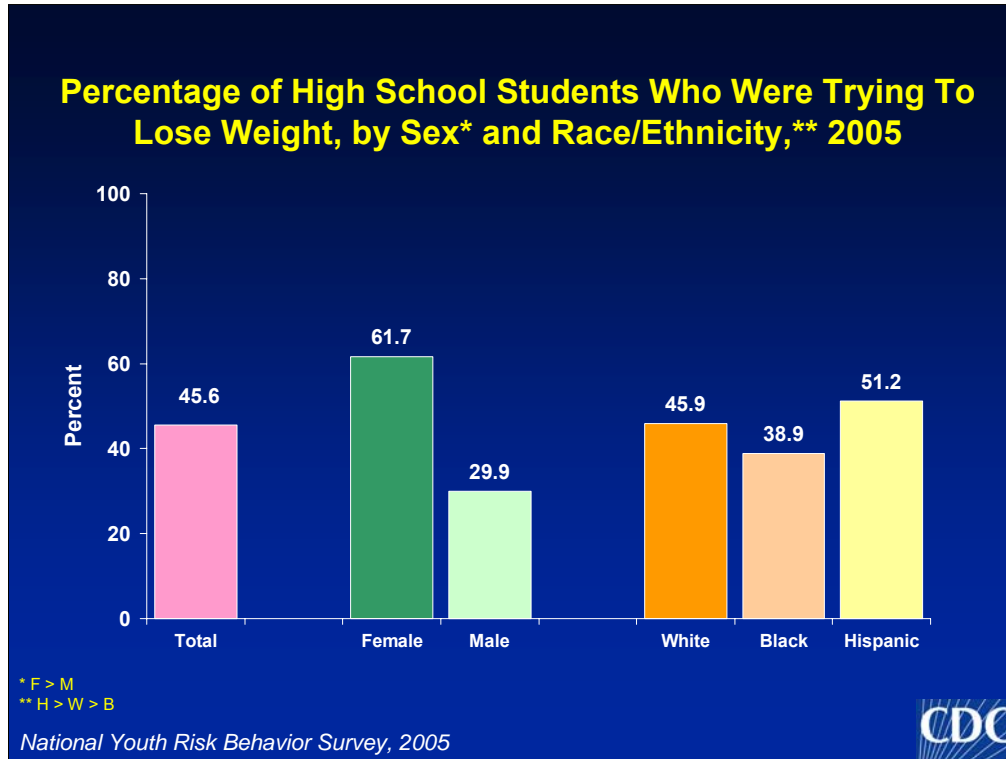
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Described Themselves as Slightly or Very Overweight, Across 38 States and 21 Cities, 2005



State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 21 cities in 2005 who described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Prevalence ranged from 24.0% to 34.0% across state surveys (median: 30.9%) and from 20.8% to 36.0% across local surveys (median: 28.0%).



Nationwide in 2005, 45.6% of high school students were trying to lose weight. Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female than male students, higher among Hispanic than white and black students, and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Were Trying To Lose Weight, 1991 – 2005

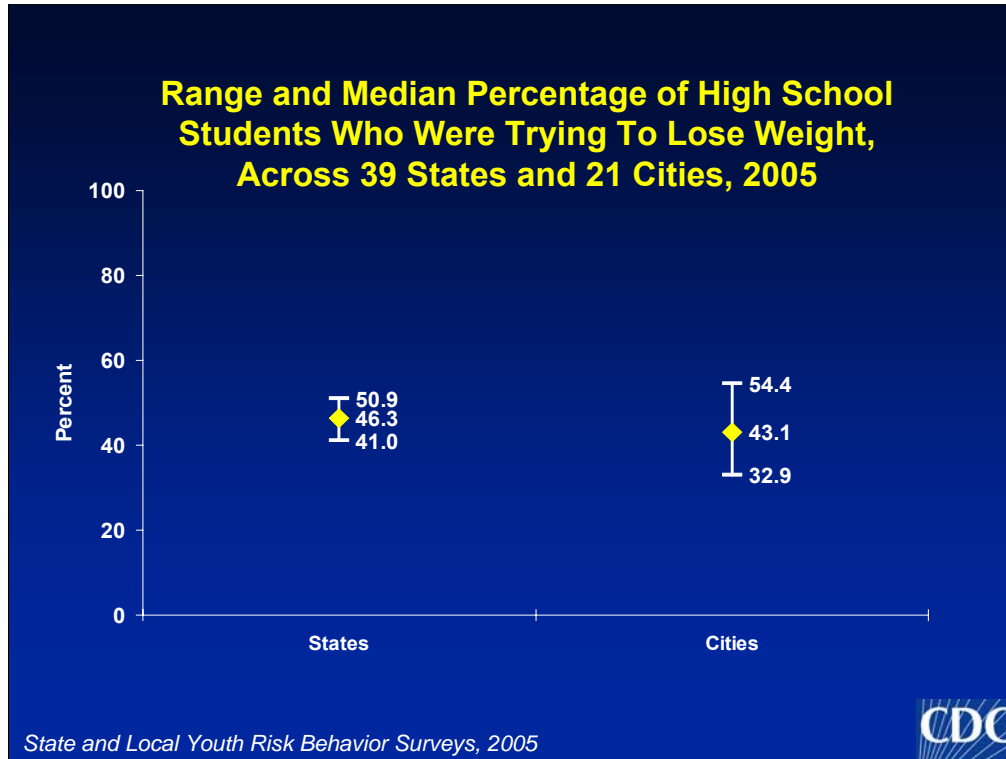


¹ Significant linear increase, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1991 – 2005

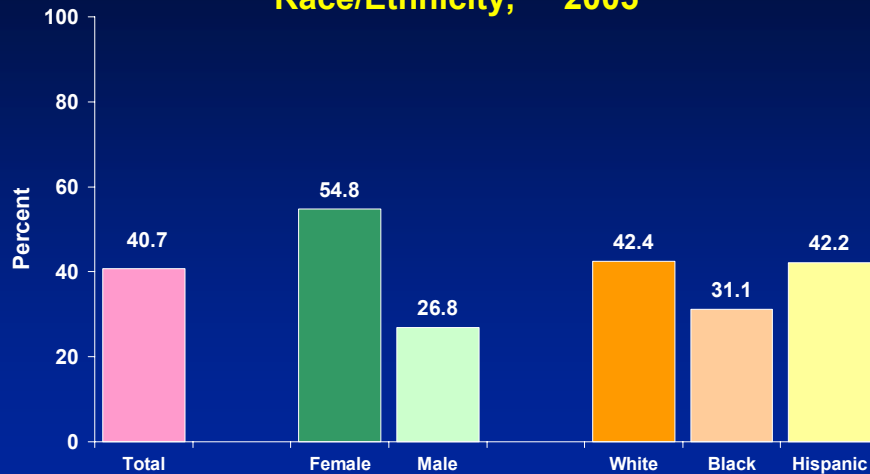


This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who were trying to lose weight. During 1991 to 2005, a significant linear increase was identified.



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 39 states and 21 cities in 2005 who were trying to lose weight. Prevalence ranged from 41.0% to 50.9% across state surveys (median: 46.3%) and from 32.9% to 54.4% across local surveys (median: 43.1%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* During the 30 days preceding the survey

** F > M

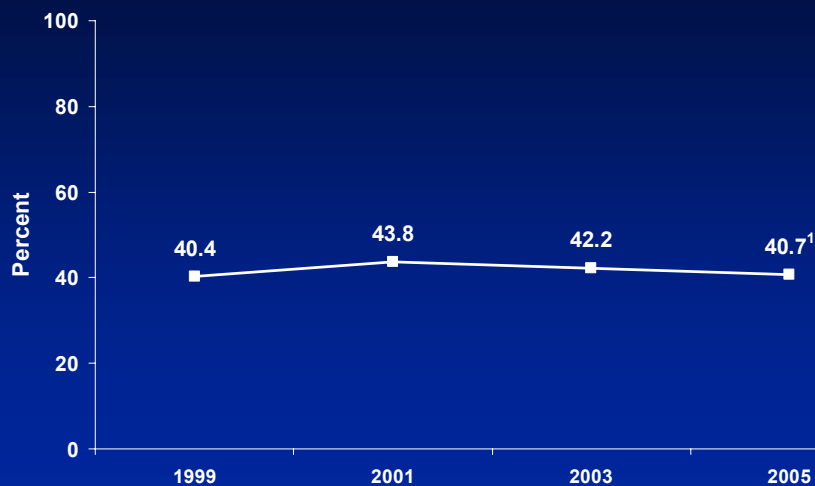
*** W, H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 40.7% of high school students had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among white and Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Ate Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1999 – 2005

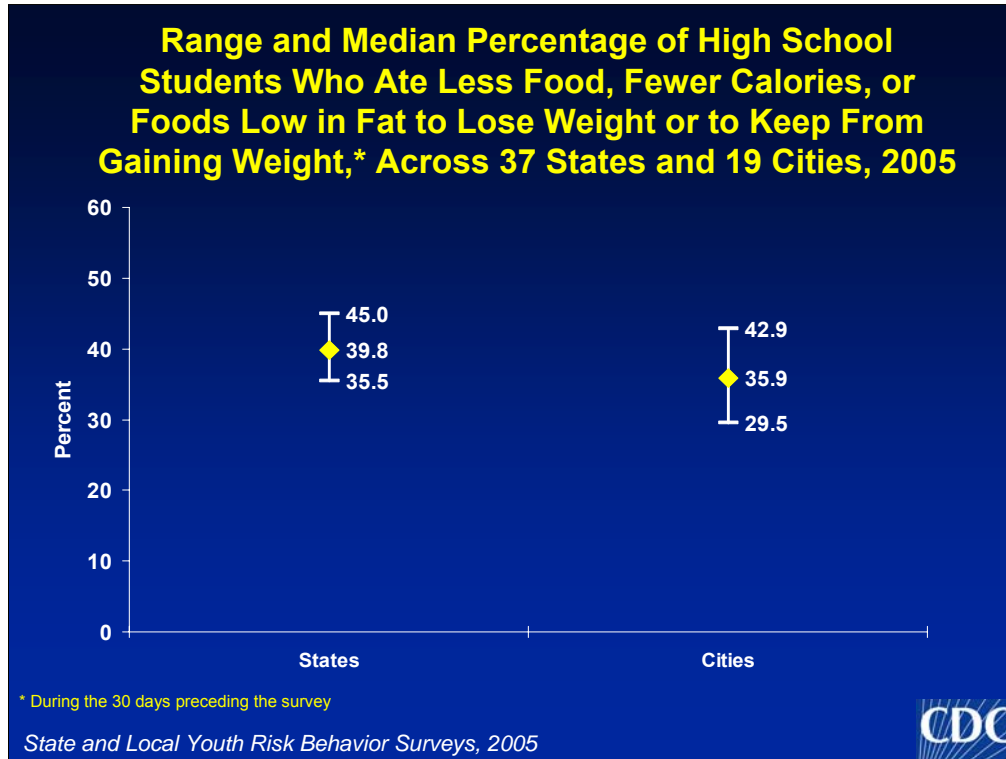


* During the 30 days preceding the survey
† No significant change over time

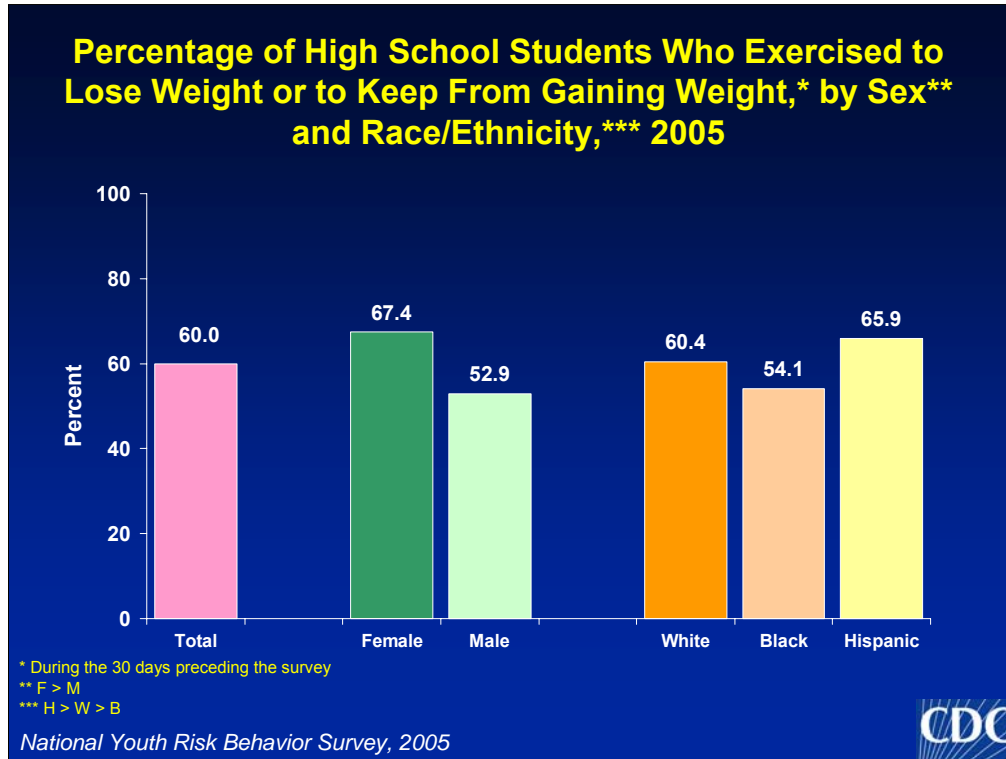
National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

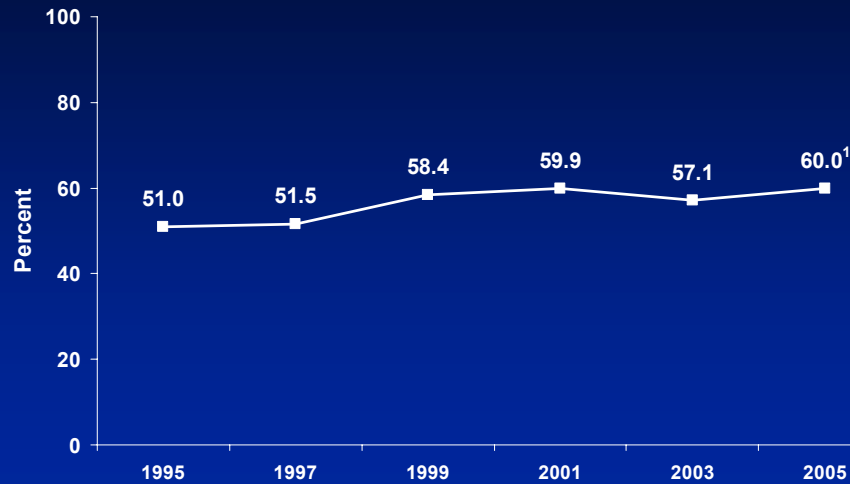


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 19 cities in 2005 who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 35.5% to 45.0% across state surveys (median: 39.8%) and from 29.5% to 42.9% across local surveys (median: 35.9%).



Nationwide in 2005, 60.0% of high school students had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students, higher among white and Hispanic than black students, and higher among Hispanic than white students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1995 – 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey

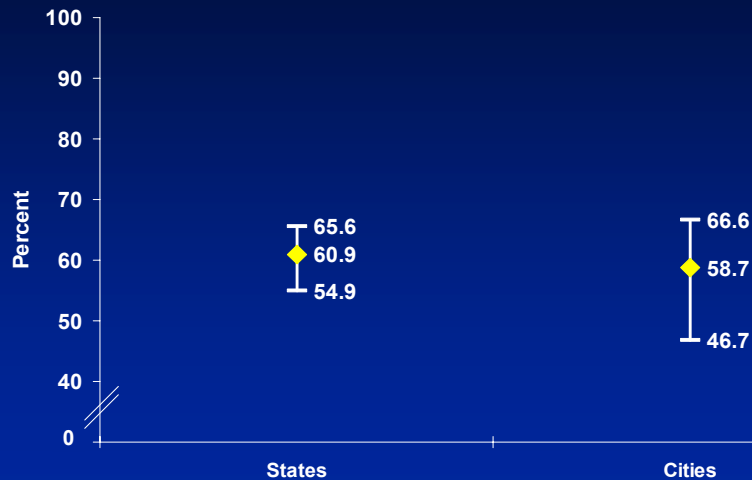
¹ Significant linear increase and quadratic change, $P < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1995 to 2005, a significant linear increase and a significant quadratic change were identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 37 States and 19 Cities, 2005



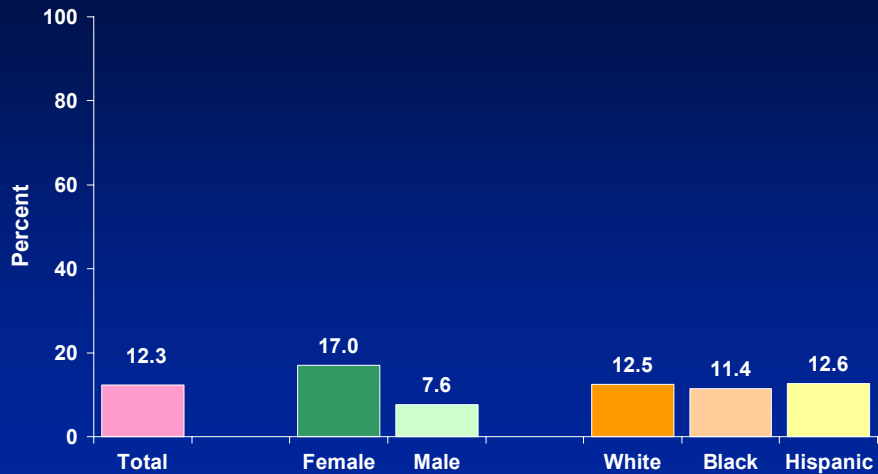
* During the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 37 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 54.9% to 65.6% across state surveys (median: 60.9%) and from 46.7% to 66.6% across local surveys (median: 58.7%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for ≥ 24 Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



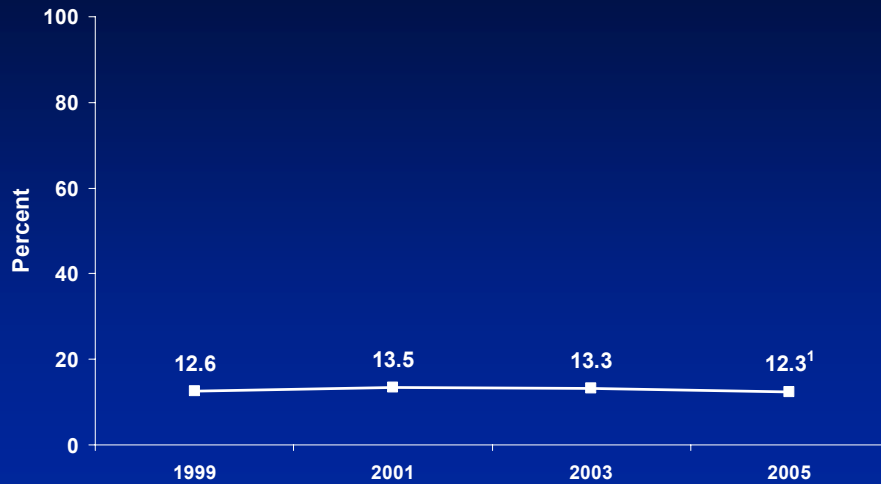
* During the 30 days preceding the survey
 ** F > M

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 12.3% of high school students had gone without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having gone without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for ≥ 24 Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1999 – 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey

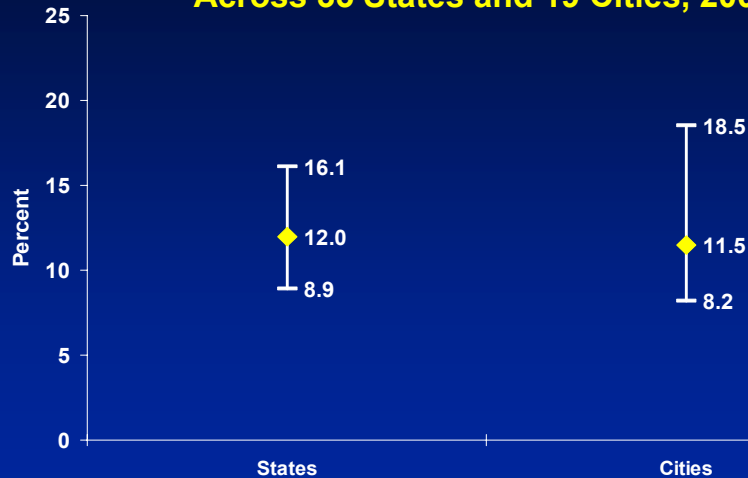
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had gone without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Went Without Eating for ≥ 24 Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 35 States and 19 Cities, 2005



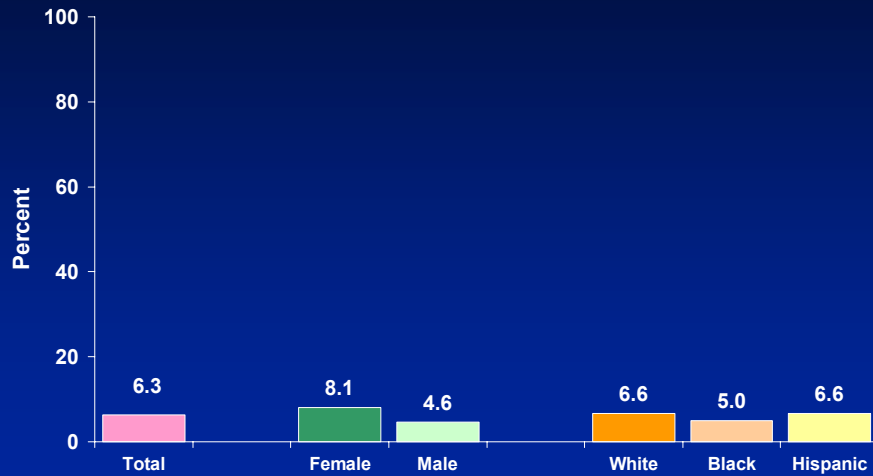
* During the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 19 cities in 2005 who had gone without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 8.9% to 16.1% across state surveys (median: 12.0%) and from 8.2% to 18.5% across local surveys (median: 11.5%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* Without a doctor's advice during the 30 days preceding the survey

** F > M

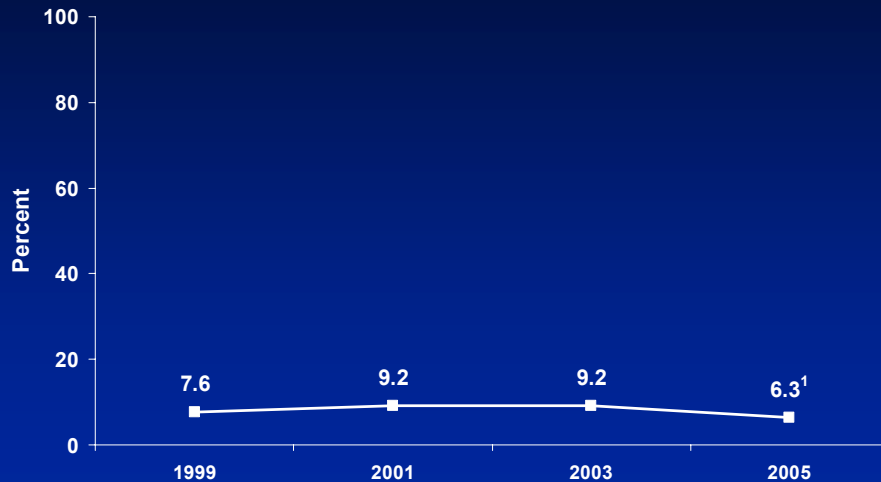
*** W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 6.3% of high school students nationwide had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1999 – 2005



* Without a doctor's advice during the 30 days preceding the survey

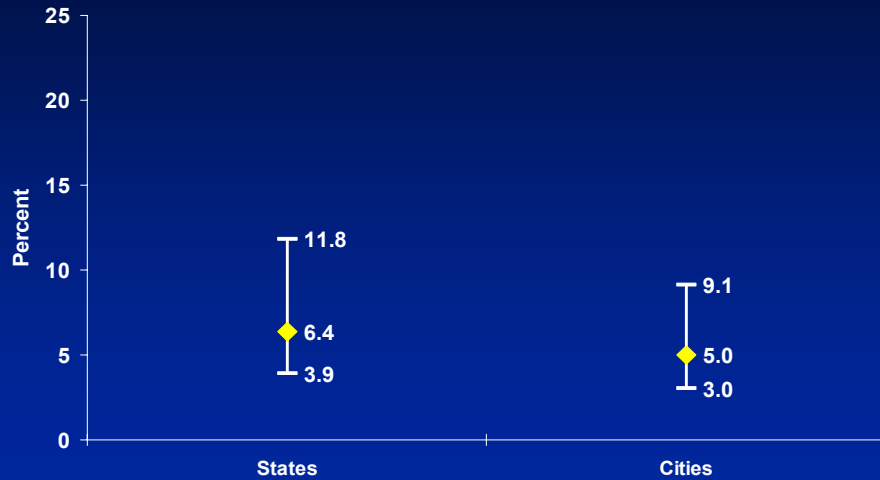
[†] No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1999 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1999 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Took Diet Pills, Powders, or Liquids to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 36 States and 20 Cities, 2005



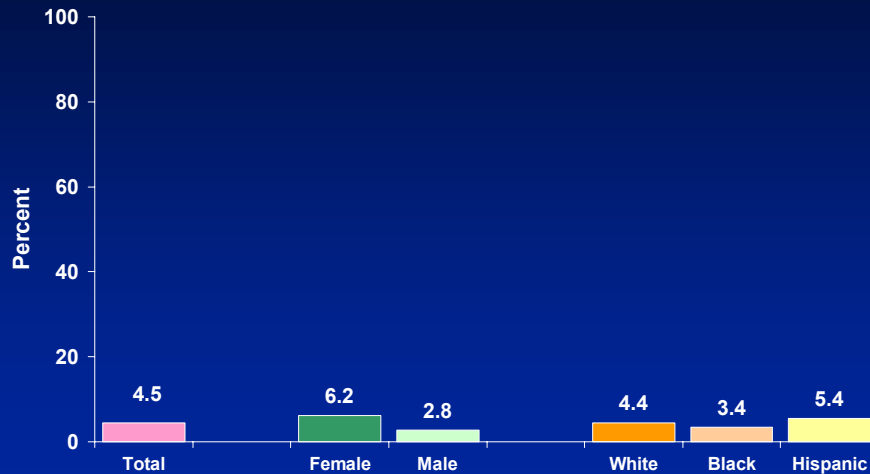
* Without a doctor's advice during the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 36 states and 20 cities in 2005 who had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.9% to 11.8% across state surveys (median: 6.4%) and from 3.0% to 9.1% across local surveys (median: 5.0%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey

** F > M

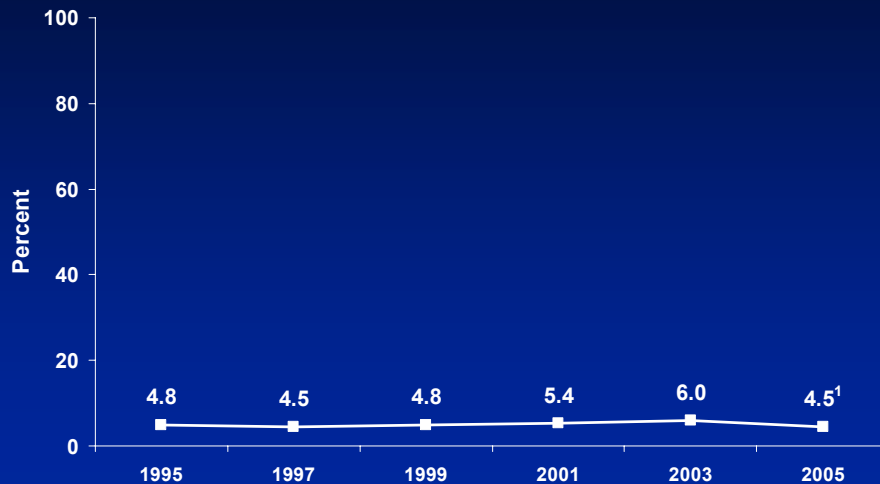
*** H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 4.5% of high school students had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female than male students and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or to Keep From Gaining Weight,* 1995 – 2005



* During the 30 days preceding the survey

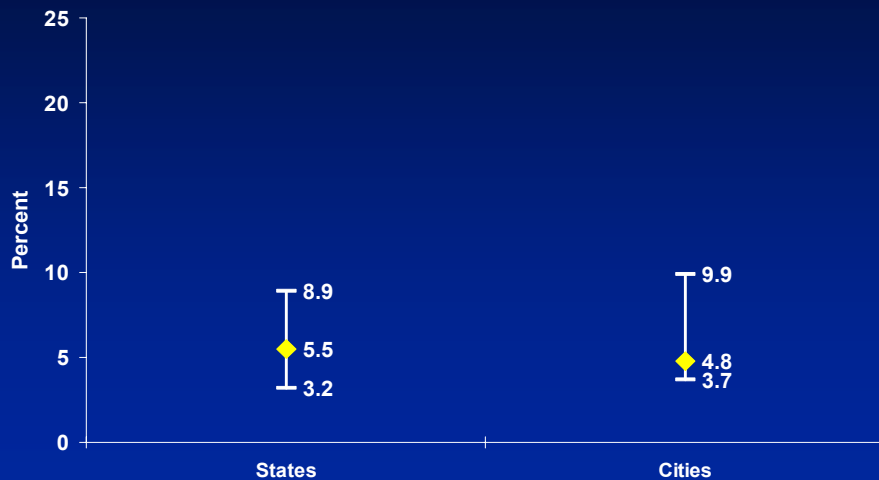
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 1995 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over time who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. During 1995 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight,* Keep From Gaining Weight,* Across 38 States and 21 Cities, 2005



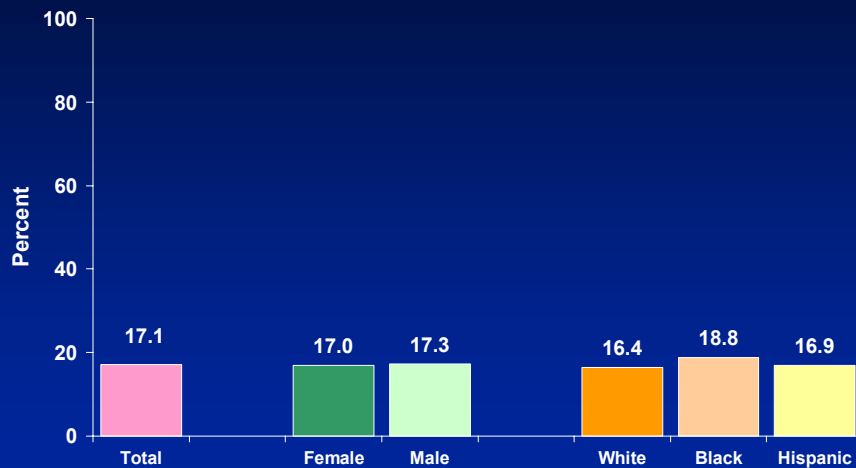
* During the 30 days preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 38 states and 21 cities in 2005 who had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence ranged from 3.2% to 8.9% across state surveys (median: 5.5%) and from 3.7% to 9.9% across local surveys (median: 4.8%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Lifetime Asthma,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,** 2005

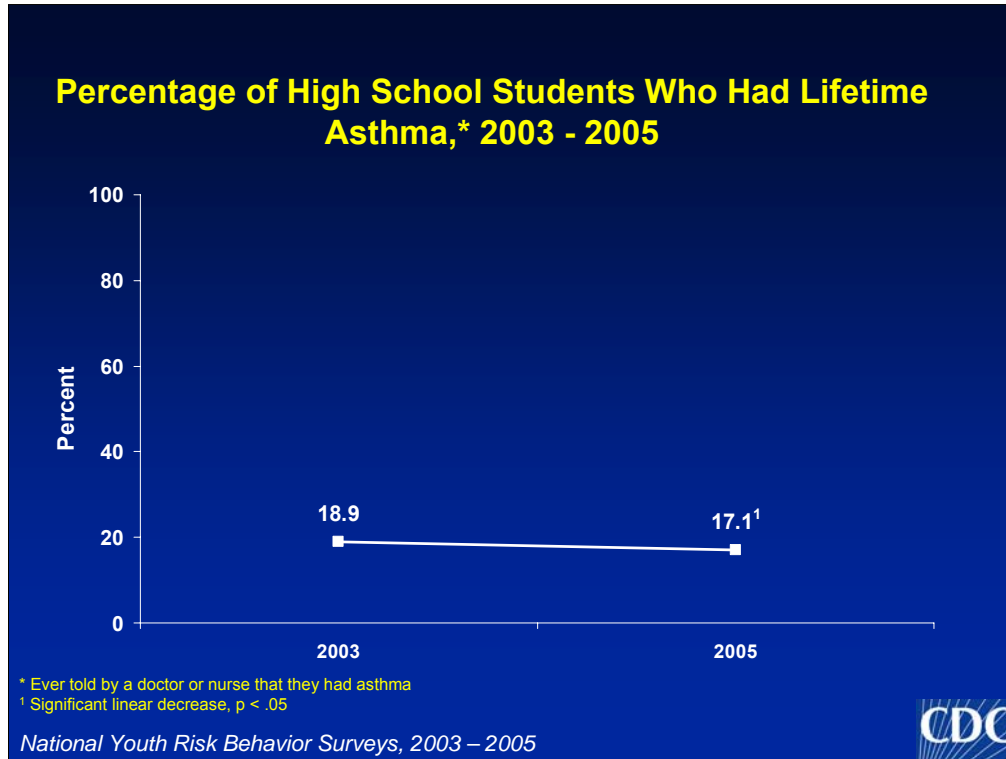


* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma
 ** B > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 17.1% of high school students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., lifetime asthma). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among black than white students.



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., lifetime asthma). During 1995 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Lifetime Asthma,* Across 35 States and 18 Cities, 2005



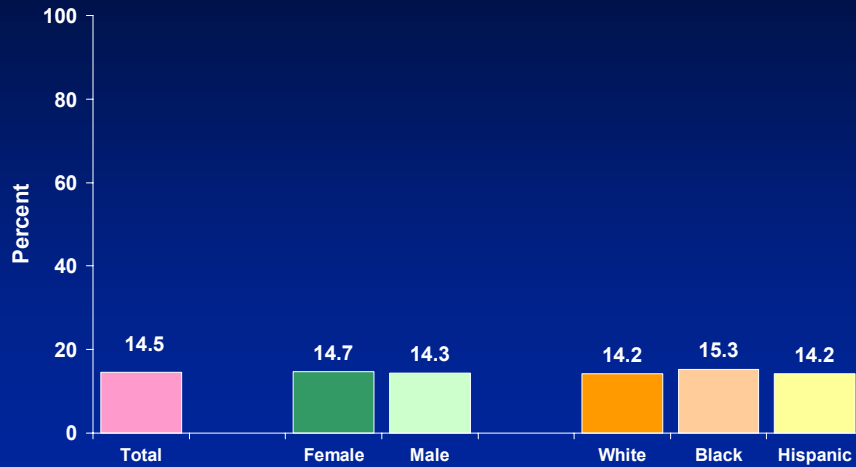
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 35 states and 18 cities in 2005 who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma. Prevalence ranged from 16.2% to 30.4% across state surveys (median: 19.9%) and from 12.7% to 27.9% across local surveys (median: 21.6%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Current Asthma,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2005



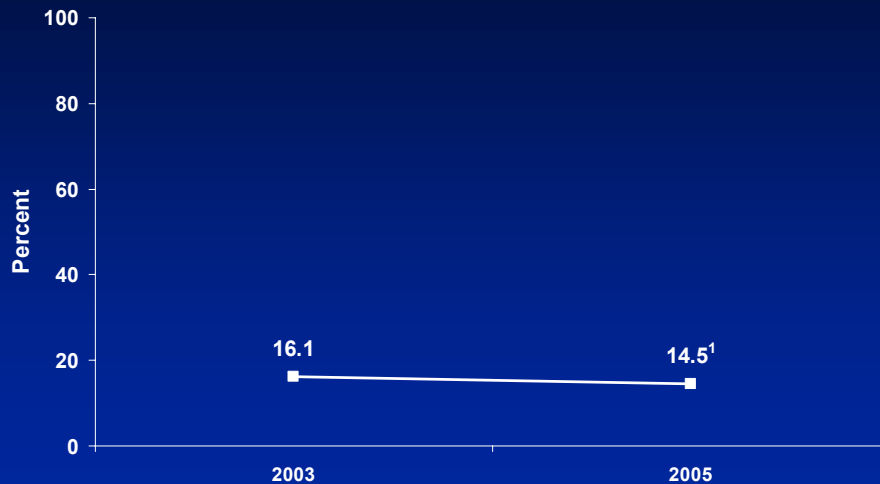
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey, reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 14.5% of high school students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack (i.e., current asthma). Overall, there were no significant differences in prevalence of current asthma by sex or race/ethnicity.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had Current Asthma,* 2003 - 2005



* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey, reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack

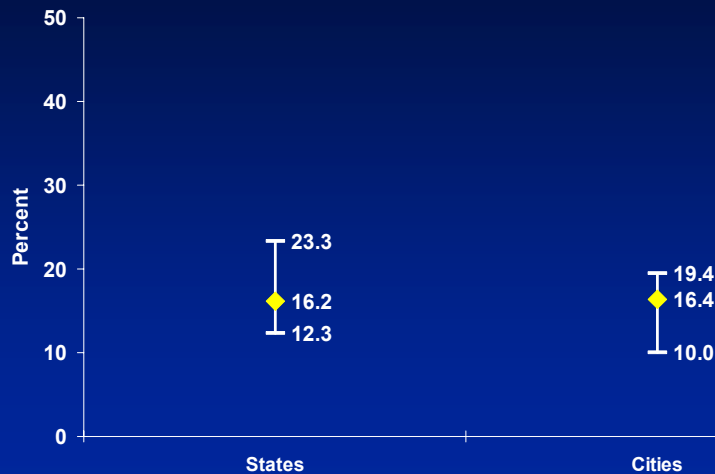
¹ Significant linear decrease, $p < .05$

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003 – 2005



This slide shows the percentage of high school students over had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack (i.e., current asthma). During 2003 to 2005, a significant linear decrease was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had Current Asthma,* Across 33 States and 18 Cities, 2005



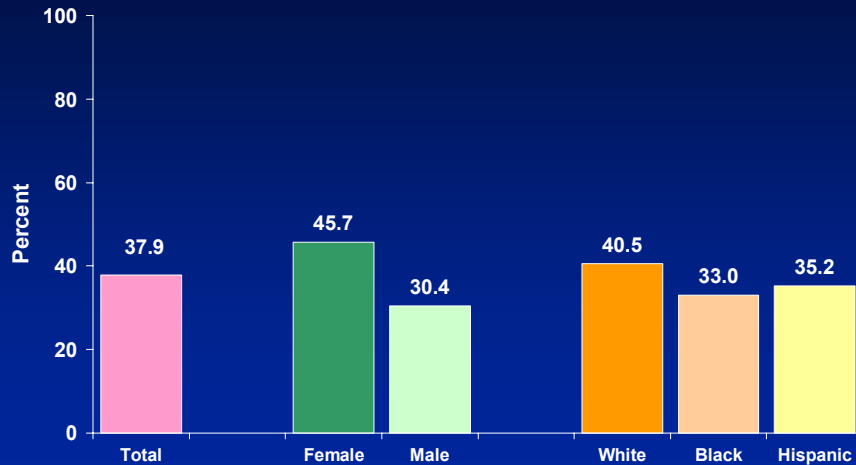
* Ever told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey, reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 18 cities in 2005 who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and, during the 12 months preceding the survey reported either having asthma but no episode or attack or having an asthma episode or attack. Prevalence ranged from 12.3% to 23.3% across state surveys (median: 16.2%) and from 10.0% to 19.4% across local surveys (median: 16.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Had an Episode of Asthma or an Asthma Attack,* by Sex** and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005



* Among the 14.5% of students nationwide with current asthma, had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey

** F > M

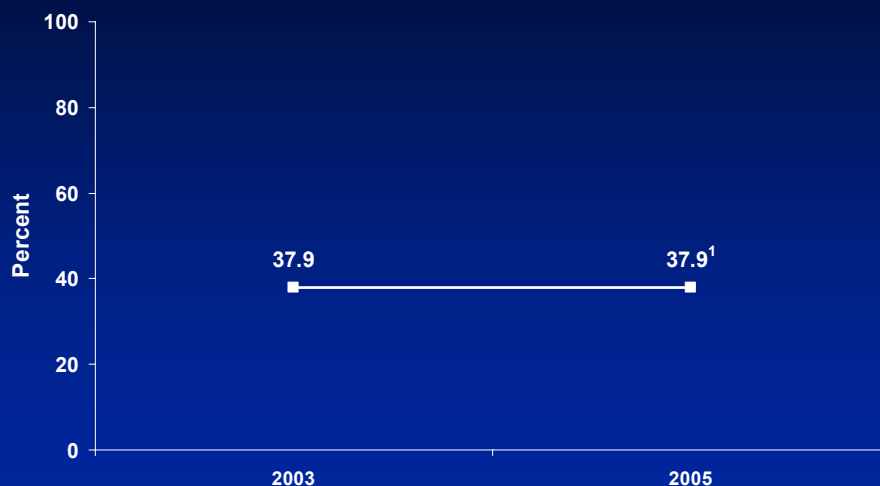
*** W > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Among the 14.5% of high school students nationwide in 2005 with current asthma, 37.9% had had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey (i.e., asthma episode or attack). Overall, the prevalence of having had an asthma episode or attack was higher among female than male students and higher among white than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Had an Episode of Asthma or an Asthma Attack,* 2003 - 2005



* Among the 14.5% of students nationwide with current asthma, had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey

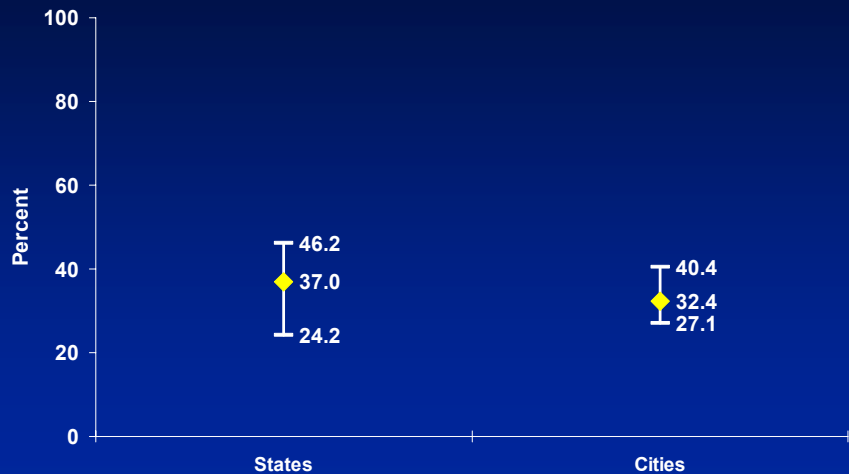
¹ No significant change over time

National Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2003 – 2005



This slide shows among the 14.5% of high school students nationwide with current asthma, the percentage of students over time who had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey (i.e., asthma episode or attack). During 2003 to 2005, no significant change was identified.

Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Had an Episode of Asthma or an Asthma Attack,* Across 33 States and 18 Cities, 2005



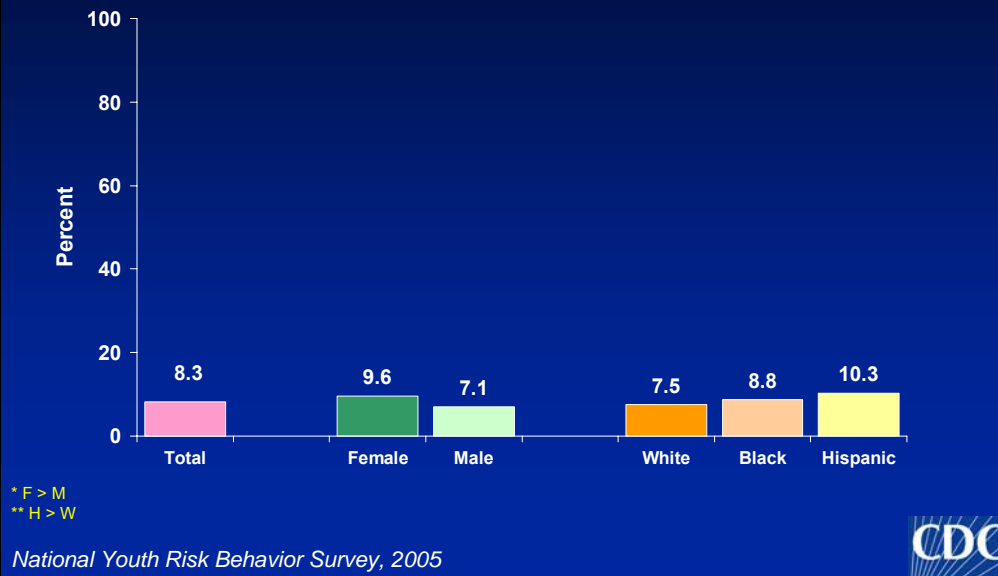
* Among the 14.5% of students nationwide with current asthma, had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey

State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005



This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 33 states and 18 cities in 2005 who had had an asthma episode or attack during the 12 months preceding the survey among students with current asthma. Prevalence ranged from 24.2% to 46.2% across state surveys (median: 37.0%) and from 27.1% to 40.4% across local surveys (median: 32.4%).

Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Health, in General, as Fair or Poor, by Sex* and Race/Ethnicity, 2005**



Nationwide in 2005, 8.3% of high school students had described their health, in general, as fair or poor. Overall, the prevalence of having described their health as fair or poor was higher among female than male students and higher among Hispanic than white students.

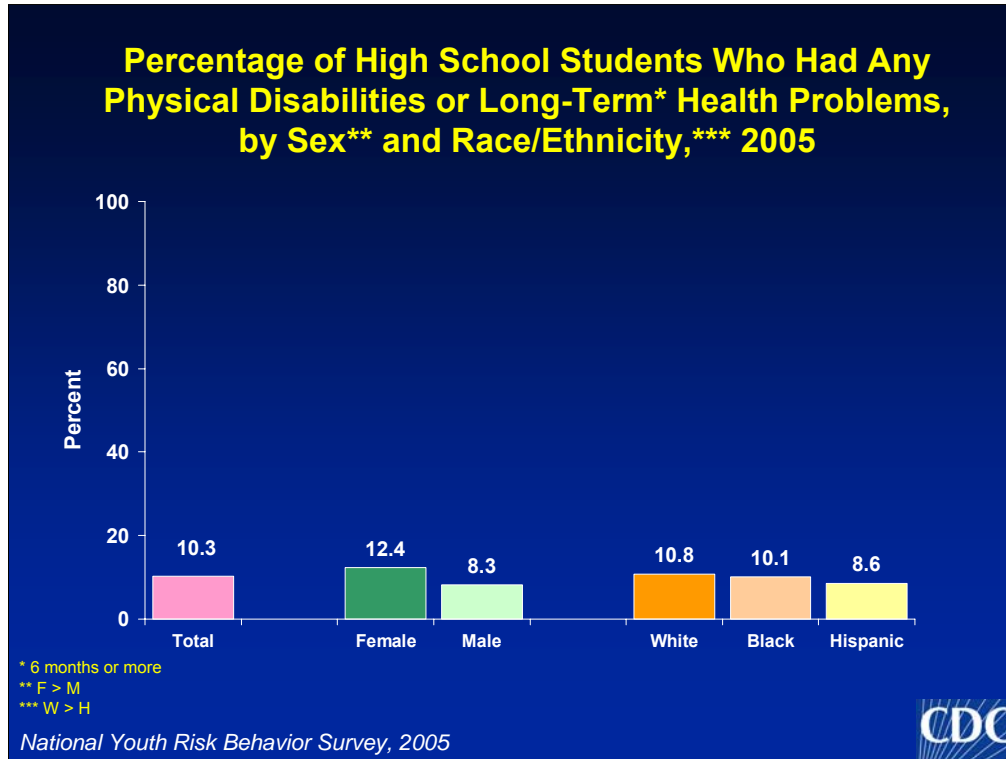
Range and Median Percentage of High School Students Who Described Their Health, in General, as Fair or Poor, Across 29 States and 16 Cities, 2005



State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys, 2005

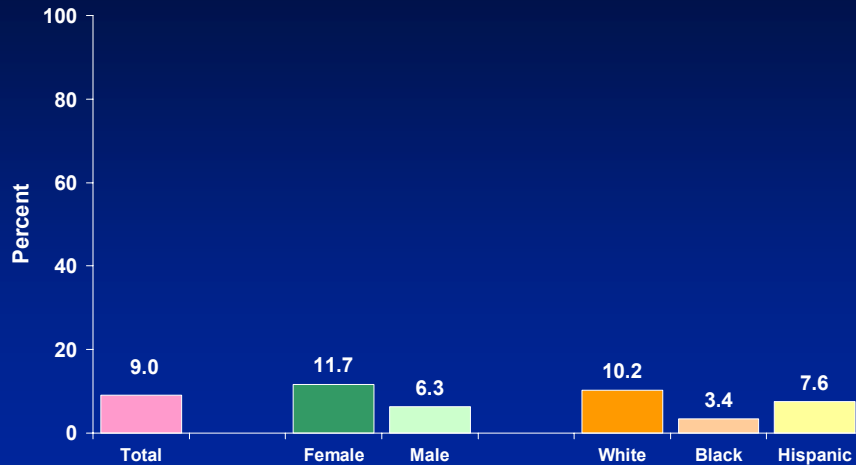


This slide shows the range and median percentage of high school students across 29 states and 16 cities in 2005 who had described their health, in general, as fair or poor. Prevalence ranged from 5.9% to 11.0% across state surveys (median: 7.9%) and from 5.3% to 11.8% across local surveys (median: 8.7%).



Nationwide in 2005, 10.3% of high school students had any physical disabilities or long-term health problems (6 months or more). Overall, the prevalence of physical disabilities or long-term health problems was higher among female than male students and higher among white than Hispanic students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always wore Sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or Higher,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* When they were outside for > 1 hour on a sunny day.

** F > M

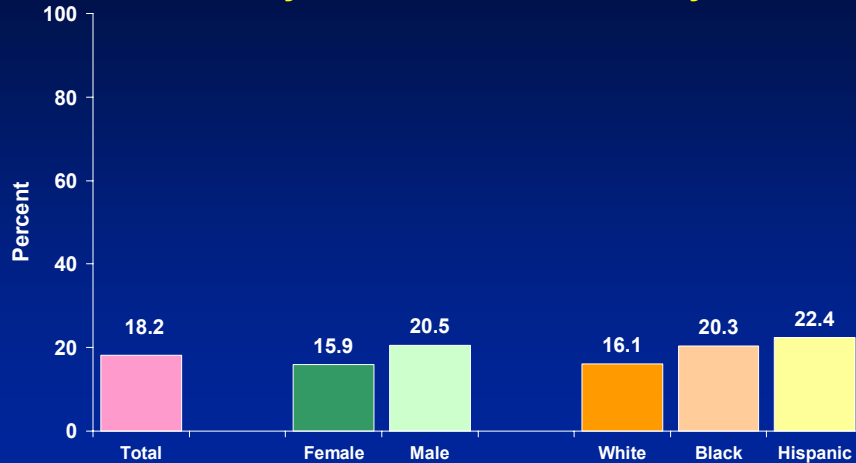
*** W > H > B

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 9.0% of high school students most of the time or always wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine sunscreen use). Overall, the prevalence of routine sunscreen use was higher among female than male students, higher among white than black and Hispanic students, and higher among Hispanic than black students.

Percentage of High School Students Who Most of the Time or Always Stayed in the Shade, Wore Long Pants, Wore a Long-Sleeved Shirt, or Wore a Hat that Shaded their Face, Ears, and Neck,* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity,*** 2005**



* When they were outside for > 1 hour on a sunny day.

** M > F

*** B, H > W

National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005



Nationwide in 2005, 18.2% of high school students most of the time or always stayed in the shade, wore long pants, wore a long-sleeved shirt, or wore a hat that shaded their face, ears, and neck when outside for more than one hour on a sunny day (i.e., routine practice of sun-safe behaviors). Overall, the prevalence of routine practice of sun-safe behaviors was higher among male than female students and higher among black and Hispanic than white students.

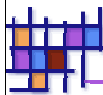


DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS): 2005

National, State, and Local Data



YRBSS

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System